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COUNTRY LIFE

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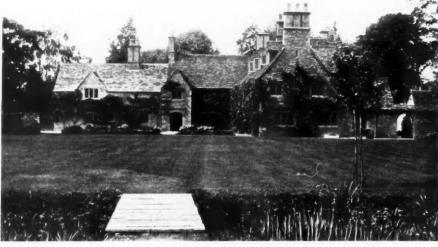
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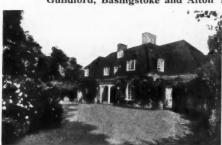
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Magnificent trees, orchard and paddock.
IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES
EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING FACILITIES. PRICE ONLY £4,500
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This Charming Old House of William and Mary Period

A COUNTRY HOME OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

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Fitted with every modern comfort and convenience one could desire.

Main electricity.
Central heating.
Fitted lavatory basins in bedrooms, etc.; 3 reception.
10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Stabling. Squash court.
7 Acres.

In a peaceful, old-world setting.

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A Small Georgian House
of 7 bedrooms, etc.; high up on gravel soil, near Downs,
facing south; approached by a carriage drive; up-to-date
with
Main Electricity and Water.
Stabling. Garage.
Cottages. Gardens bounded by small River

In a delightful rural situation. The House has 5 bedrooms, etc.; power by water wheel; garage.

Fishing in Mill Stream

IO ACRES

£3.250

In Country away from large towns,

A XVIIth Century House in Oxfordshire

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 lathrooms.

Main Services. Central Heating.

STABLING. COTTAGE.

Gardens of several acres,

(c.597.)

A Mill House in Somerset

Stabling. 2 cottages. Farmbuildings.

£2,250

SURREY

Near Guildford : sandy south: an

Picturesque House, dating from XVIth Century



7 Acres

£3,750

OR TO LET.

Away from road in pleasant grounds and meadow. 4 lofty reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathroo Main Electricity, Gas and Water.

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Within easy reach of Taunton and Exeter; high up; in picturesque rural scenery, with fine views.



A Beautiful Specimen of Queen Anne Architecture

Lounge hall. 4 reception rooms. A dozen bedrooms 3 bathrooms.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Stabling, cottages, etc. Matured Gardens and Parklands of 45 Acres

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,781.)

80 MINUTES FROM LONDON

Newly in the market for sale, a very attractive Agricultural, Residential, and Sporting Estate of nearly

3,000 ACRES

HANDSOME GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of moderate size, standing in a Park with large lake.

Numerous farms, holdings and cottages, producing an excellent Rent Roll.

First-rate Shooting with ample Woodland, and some capital Partridge ground.

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on. Few miles from Market Towns. rooms, offices, 5 bedrooms, bathr t, independent hot water. Outbuild Farm buildings with modern cow s light. Gardens, orchards, grass hour London Hall, 2 reception rooms, offices, 5 bedrooms, bat Main electric light, independent hot water. Outbut Garage, Stable. Farm buildings with modern cow all with electric light. Gardens, orchards, grass 60 ACRES. FREEHOLD \$4,000. TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London

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PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM, 60 ACRES.

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Suitable Private and Businesses and Schools

HAMPSHIRE (New Forest).—GEORGIAN RESI-DENCE; immediate possession. 25 bedrooms, 6 bath, suite of reception rooms, offices, cellars. 6 Garages. Tennis lawns, stocked kitchen garden, etc. 36 ACRES. Modern comforts, etc. For duration.

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WILTS.—6 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception, offices. Garage.
7 ACRES. 8 gns. per week. (16,701.)

WILTS.—10 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception. Grounds; hard court, etc. 8 gns. per week. (16,713.) NEAR NEWBURY.—12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, office, modern comforts, Garage for 3 and Stabling, Gardens; tennis lawn, 8 ACRES, 15 gns, per week. (16,480.)

Full particulars of these and others available sent on receipt

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XVITH CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

—2 reception (one 30ft, long), 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bath-XVITH CENTUMY 2001-1000, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 batterooms, servants' offices. Main services. 2 Garages. Courtyard. Garden, etc., about ½ Acre.
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OXON-GLOS. BORDERS £6,500 with 60 ACRES

MANOR HOUSE. Cotswold type, modernised and in first-class order: 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; main electric light; stabling, garage, and farm buildings; small garden; excellent pasture. Only Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.I. (L.R.13,432.)

# CENTRAL MIDLANDS

WIDLANDS

With 271 ACRES. 1 mile of Fishing.

Bailiff's house and 6 Cottages. FOR SALE with
VACANT POSSESSION of Manor House and Land and
some of the Cottages, Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10
bedrooms, bathroom, main electricity and central heating.
Lovely old gardens, beautifully timbered. Undoubtedly
one of the most attractive small estates in the market in
this favourite locality. IT IS FOR SALE AT A TIMES
PRICE.

Sole Agents, Land

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AT THE UPSET PRICE OF £2,750 DORSET

Situated in the market town of Gillingham (with shops) and station on the main Southern Railway, 45 miles from Shaftesbury and 18 miles from Salisbury. Excellent sporting district.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, ST. MARTINS, GILLINGHAM (suitable for Guest House, Nursing Home or other similar purpose.) Accommodation: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and usual offices. Main Water, Electricity and Drainage.

Stabling and Garage. ATTRACTIVE GARDENS with TENNIS COURT; ORCHARD;

with TENNIS COURT; ORCHARD;

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES

Bounded by the River Cheen, with boating facilities.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold)
by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK in London towards the
end of July, 1940.

Particulars can be obtained from Solicitor: A. P.
FARNFIELD, Esq., M.A., Spencer House, High Street,
Gillingham, Dorset.

Auctioneers: Messis. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

DEVON EAST

£4,500 with 49 ACRES
£3,250 with 19 ACRES
£3,250 with 19 ACRES
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE: modernised, lovely
surroundings and views: house in centre of estate;
hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
servants hall; modern conveniences; cottage, garage,
stabling, and other buildings; well-timbeted grounds,
kitchenjkarden, and park-likeland; executors'sale; a trail
bargain; immediate possession.—Sole Agents: JAMES
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WALES

ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING included (both banks). Immediate Sale desired. 18 ACRES. 2 Cottages. Stabling and garage. 3 sitting rooms, 12 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity. Well-timbered gardens and grounds. Near small town.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
Inspected and recommended as a GREAT BARGAIN by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.I. (L.R.19,346.)

# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

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And at Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., 12. Victoria Street. Westminster, S.W.1.

# ON THE EDGE OF DARTMOOR

# THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FITTED OLD MANOR HOUSE

APPROACHED BY LONG DRIVE.

Billiard room, fine suite of reception rooms, 17 bedrooms (fitted basins), 4 bathrooms, games room, and squash court, Electric light from plant. Ample water supply. New septic tank drainage. Central heating throughout.

STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGE. Ample buildings, Cider press, etc.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

with hard tennis court, delightful woodland with stream and small lake with trout fishing; in all

ABOUT 261/2 ACRES

(Further land available if required.)
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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# AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

WITHIN 25 MILES LONDON.

# 320 ACRES

producing gross

# INCOME OF £580 PER ANNUM

and comprising

MIXED FARM OF 308 ACRES MARKET GARDEN PAIR COTTAGES IN VILLAGE

5 OTHER COTTAGES

Practically the whole is town-planned for development at 6-8 houses per acre, and may considerably appreciate in value in the future.

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ON THE HILLS BETWEEN

# DORKING AND GUILDFORD



beautiful position with unspoiled views over undulating and richly wooded country.

# MANOR HOUSE STYLE RESIDENCE

evectic light and water, central heating; garage, cottage.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, WOODLANDS and GRASSLAND.
In all about

# 16 ACRES. To be Let Furnished or Unfurnished .

FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD.
Full details, apply Sole Agents: Ralph Pay & Taylor, 3. Mount Street, W.I.

### KENT—SURREY **BORDERLAND**



# THIS PERFECTLY UNIQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE

In spotless order and condition. Approached from quiet lane. Beautiful surroundings. 3 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, modern bathloom; oak-beamed interior; open fireplaces; main water and electricity; radiators; certified drainage; garage; quaint cottage; dovecote.

ROCK GARDEN A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE; miniature waterfalls; pergola; crazy paving; WELL-MADE BOMB-PROOF SHELTER; kitchen garden; tennis lawn; paddock.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

ONLY £2,500

Price includes all fixtures, fittings, curtains, carpets, linoleum, etc.

Price includes all fixtures, fittings, curtains, carpets, lindeum, etc. WOULD LET FURNISHED FOR SUMMER MONTHS.
Confidently recommended by RABH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1. (12,525.)

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# **HAMPSHIRE**

and the Coast. 450ft. above sea level with good views. Secluded.



# A BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE

partly of the period of Charles I, thoroughly modernised and containing:

Lounge hall, 4 fine reception rooms, cloakroom, 10 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 servants' bedrooms, and 2 visiting maids' rooms, up-to-date white tiled domestic offices, servants' hall, etc.

Electricity. Eather water and drainage.

DOUBLE ENTRANCE LODGE. GARAGES, with chauffeur's room and other outbuildings.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are full of old world charm, well timbered and beautifully laid out.

There is a stone-paved terrace round the House, glorious herbaceous borders with brick walks, spreading lawns, orehard and productive kitchen gardens with glass houses.

7 ACRES. TO BE LET

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# BETWEEN ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE COAST

untry. 10 miles main line Station. 1 hour London. Easy reach several Golf Courses. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

comprising: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices.

Electricity and water from Estate mains. Modern drainage.

GARAGE with chauffeur's rooms,
Attractive well-timbered GROUNDS with flower and herbaccous borders.
Water garden and lily pond, tennis lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and woodland; in all about

31/2 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD Further particulars from the Sole Agents: Lofts & Warner, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Tel.: Gros. 3056.)

TO BE SOLD. FREEHOLD, £3,750,—10 miles south of Gaildford in unspoiled country village.—
MEDICM-SIZED HOUSE: 3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, flinen room, servants hall, good offices. Modern conveniences: Company's water and light. Two garages. Small attractive Garden.—"A.613," c o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

(ESTABLISHED 1809.) MARKET HARBOROUGH.

LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS

FOR SALE, TWO THATCHED COTTAGES, semi-detached, each with 3 bedrooms, dining rooms and kitchen. Healthiest part of Hertfordshire. Main water. London 30 miles, station 2 miles. %-Acre, mostly orchard and kitchen garden, stocked with vegetables. Price Freehold, £600.—Stamp for photograph to "A.608," Co CONTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

5, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

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Telephones: Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines.) ESTABLISHED 1875.

# SHROPSHIRE

11 miles of good Trout Fishing.



GEORGIAN HOUSE, facing South, about 200ft. above sea level. 4 reception rooms, 9-12 bedrooms

Electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE. STABLING. 7 COTTAGES.

Attractive Grounds, including 2 tennis courts, pond, kitchen gardens, small wood, well-stocked orchards, and pastureland; in all about 70 Acres.

# FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR MIGHT BE LET

Hunting. Golf. Fishing and Shooting.

Further particulars of Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W.1. ((15180A.)

# SOUTH DEVONSHIRE



A MODERN HOUSE of particular artistic charm, with white walls and turquoise-blue shutters and doors, perfectly secluded in a glorious position, yet within easy reach of Dartmouth. Sitting room (40ft. by 20ft.), study, excellent offices, 6 bedrooms, open loggia, 3 bathrooms.

bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply.
GARAGE.
Attractive Gardens, arranged in terraces.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR MIGHT BE LET
UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED

An additional 40 Acres of Farmland and a Small House would be let to a purchaser of the property, if desired. Yachting. Hunting. Fishing. Golf. Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.I. (15373.)

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Overlooking the Thames and Hartslock Woods



CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, fitted with every labour-saving device, facing South over lovely river scenery. 2-3 reception rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, dressing rooms, loggia, 3 bathrocms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating through Fitted basins. GARAGE.

A suite of rooms are provided with gas-proof shutters. The Gardens are designed to save labour, advantage being taken of the natural amenities, and include flagged terrace, rose garden, lily pool and wild gardens

TO BE LET FURNISHED

FOR ANY PERIOD UP TO ONE YEAR. Further particulars of Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15411a.)

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# WILTSHIRE

s, Bath 22 mile

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

THE OLD HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, NR. DEVIZES. Dating from the 16th Century.

HALL. 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS.

Company's Electric Light and Power. Company's Water available.

Double Garage. Stabling. Large Barn. 4 Substantial Cottages. Racquets Court.

# WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

together with Kitchen Garden and Paddocks and Woodland, in all ABOUT 11 ACRES.

For Sale by Auction at THE BEAR HOTEL, DEVIZES. On THURSDAY, 27th JUNE, 1940, at 2.30 p.m.,

Solicitors: Messrs. Tylee & Co., 14, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. Powell & Powell (Bath), Ltd., 30, Milsom Street, Bath; and Messrs. Constable & Maude, 2, Mount Street, W.1.



# HARDING & HARDING, WINCHESTER

# WINCHESTER

On high ground with magnificent Views

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE.

### ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER

in choice sunny position.

Hall. 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bed (4 with h. and c.), 3 bath, 3 maids' rooms, well-arranged offices. Central Heating. Main Services.

Prolific walled Gardens, orchard. COTTAGE and GARAGE, Etc.

Strongly recommended by the Agents as above.



Bu direction of the Executors

# THE CEDARS, HARROW WEALD

THE CONTENTS OF THE MANSION comprising:

comprising:

Beds, Bedding, Suites of Furniture, Household Linen, together with the rich furnishings of the Reception Rooms, including Weber Pianola, Wireless Sets, Billiard Table and accessories, Cabinets, Bureaux, Clocks, Pictures, Plate, Ornaments, Glass and China, and Kitchen effects, with "Frigidaire" refrigerator. Also

THE GARDEN TOOLS AND PLANTS

and other effects.

POULTRY and 6 EXCELLENT MILKING COWS.

Will be SOLD on the Premises, on TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, 1940, and following days, by

1940, and following days, by

SEDGWICK WEALL & BECK
(Incorporated with RUMBALL & EDWARDS),
On View Saturday and Monday before the Sale,
Catalogues, price 6d., may be obtained from Messrs,
RUMBALL & EDWARDS, St. Albans, and the Auctioneers,
Messrs, SEDGWICK WEALL & BECK, 18 20, High Street,
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SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.L., Salisbury.

### HEAD, LOUISBURGH, OLD COUNTY MAYO

IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD HEAD HOTEL (FORMERLY OLD HEAD HOUSE) WITH LANDS, GARDEN AND PLANTATIONS, BY INSTRUCTIONS OF JOHN GARDNER, ESQ., WITH HIS RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST.

ON TUESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1940.



THE HOTEL was built in 1928 and stands in its own wooded grounds 120ft. above sea level. Views overlook Clew Bay towards Croagh, Patrick and Achill.

The Residence is a substantial 2-storey slate-roofed building containing:

Lounge, 3 reception, 11 bed-rooms, servants' hall, drying-room, 2 bathrooms with inde-pendent hotel water supply, 3 w.e.'s, kitchen, pantry, scullery, larder, wine and coal cellars.



The whole of the Premises are electrically wired for lighting. Perfect drainage system. Large storage main water tanks and artesian well with pump giving a never-failing supply of spring water. Garage for 6 cars adjacent with independent water supply; living quarters for chauffeurs, caretaker's residence and out-offices. The area of the lands and plantations which go with the house—including a first-rate walled-in fruit and vegetable garden (1½ acres with water laid on)—is approximately 148 acres 3 roods stat. The plantation timber is fully grown. Old Head Hotel is 11 miles from Westport on the G.S. Railway system and 1½ miles from Louisburgh, with post, telegraph and telephone facilities. Protestant and R.C. churches. The Hotel has been specially adapted for catering for the ever-increasing volume of visitors who frequent the vicinity in the summer and others requiring Shooting and Sea Fishing in Autunna and Winter. Private Beach with safe sea-bathing. The previous tenant was granted a Hotel Licence for Sale of Intoxicating Liquor, which licence continues in force up to the present year. Poor Law Valuation: Buildings £50, Land £39 10s.—all held free of rent for ever. THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES ON THE ABOVE DATE AT 2 O'CLOCK SUMMER TIME.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneer: ROBERT CALDWELL, M.I.A.A., Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.

Solicitor having carriage of Sale: GERALD MAGUIRE, LLB., Claremorris.

N.B.—IF RESERVE PRICE IS NOT BEACHED THE PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

30 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON



town and station. An hour from London and near famous Golf Links.

FOR SALE.—A VERY CHOICE ESTATE of about 83 ACRES with perfectly appointed and remarkably beautiful HOUSE set within enchanting Gardens. Galleried hall, fine double drawing room panelled in old oak, 2 other panelled reception rooms, 9 best bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water; central heating. Entrance Lodge: 4 other Cottages. Garage; stabling. Farmery. Woody grounds with grass and hard courts, bowling green, rock garden and pools, walled kitchen garden, orchard and meadows. Price most reasonable. Recommended as one of the most beautiful small estates in the County. DEEP AIR-RAID SHELTER.—Sole Agents: Wilson and Co., 14. Mount Street, London, W.I.

OXFORD

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NORTON

BETWEEN OXFORD AND BANBURY



CHARMING GABLED TUDOR VILLAGE HOUSE es. ATTRACTIVE WALLED GARDEN. GARAGE for 5 car PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500 (open to offer) gents: James Styles & Whitlock, Oxford and Chipping North

BERKSHIRE

PICTURESQUE MODERNISED TUDOR MILL HOUSE

3 reception rooms. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (h. and c.)

electric light. Central heating.



ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS with Mill Pool 21/2 ACRES. PRICE REDUCED TO £3,250 FREEHOLD

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

THE OLD RECTORY, NOKE, OXFORD

GARDENS AND GROUNDS 4 ACRES. OUTBUILDINGS, ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT A LOW RESERVE ON JUNE 26th

Auetioneers: James Styles & Whitlock, Oxford and Chipping Norton.

DEVONSHIRE

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

with about 650 ACRES

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

containing 9 bedrooms (3 with dressing room).

4 reception rooms, usual offices.

GARAGE and STABLING.

15 acres of parkland.

HOME FARM and SMALL HOLDING (106 acres) and Cottages in hand

4 other Farms, 4 Small Holdings, a 6-bedroomed House and several cottages, all let to good tenants.

2 MILES OF FISHING.

8 ACRES WOODLANDS.



Apply Sole Agents: J. & H. DREW, West Southernhay, Exeter. MESSRS. G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM. AGENTS FOR PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM, COTSWOLDS, AND NORTH COTSWOLDS.

NORTH COTSWOLDS

In a pretty Village. 800ft, above sea level. Fine views of Hill and Vale Scenery.

CHARMING SMALL OLD STONE-BUIL HOUSE OF CHARACTER, possessing mandelightful features and offering a perfect Country Retress 2 panelled sitting rooms, lounge, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

GARAGES. OUTBUILDINGS.

Own electricity. Water.
Terraced Gardens, Orcharding and Land; in all

11% ACRES. PRICE £4,750. 2 COTTAGES AVAILABLE. Personally recommended.

Particulars and photos from G. H. BAYLEY & So. (Tel.: 2102 Cheltenham.)

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23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.I

Bu Direction of SIR JOHN BLUNT, Bart,

# CRULLINGS, NEAR HORLEY

25 miles by road from London with splendid service of electric trains from

One of the finest examples of THE SMALLER EARLY JACOBEAN HOUSES in the country and at one time the Home of Anne Boleyn.

entirely renovated throughout and in first-rate order, perfectly secluded and approached by a carriage drive,

HALLS, PANELLED LOUNGE AND 3 BEAUTIFULLY PROPORTIONED RECEPTION ROOMS (some panelled),

COMPLETE OFFICES WITH "AGA"
COOKERS, FINE CARVED JACOBEAN
STAIRCASE,



Further Particulars of the Agents, John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

 $\begin{array}{c} 12 \,\, \mathrm{BED} \,\, \mathrm{AND} \,\, \mathrm{DRESSING} \,\, \mathrm{ROOMS}, \\ 4 \,\,\, \mathrm{BATHROOMS}, \\ \mathrm{Etc.} \end{array}$ 

Company's electric light and power. Radiators throughout. Company's water and modern drainage.

STABLING. GA 2 COTTAGES

OLD-WORLD GROUNDS

with moat and large pond. ORCHARD. PADDOCKS.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED AT ONCE

WITH OR WITHOUT 60 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE PASTURE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION. JUNE 26TH, 1940.

# ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF KINTYRE

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, AREA ABOUT 171/2 ACRES or with Farms about 750 Acres.

## GLENCREGGAN HOUSE

nodern and exceptionally well arranged, ommands magnificent views to the Western Isles of Jura and Gigha.

Accommodation :

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARDS ROOM, 12 BEDROOMS,

3 BATHROOMS AND SERVANTS' ACCOMMODATION.

> OLD-ESTABLISHED GARDENS.



GARAGE AND STABLING.

Grouse Shooting; also Blackgame, Pheasants and Woodcock.

Fishing in the River Barr. Sea-bathing and Fishing. Private boathouse. Golf at Machrihanish.

### TWO FARMS WITH RENTAL ABOUT £160.

To be offered in the FACULTY HALL. GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY 26th, 1940, at 2 p.m. WEDNESDAY, JUNE

If not Sold, as a whole, the House and about 17½ Acres will be offered at an UPSET PRICE OF £2,000.

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# COMPLETE SAFETY

# ON THE WELSH BORDER

23 MILES FROM SHREWSBURY.

GOOD FAMILY HOUSE

WITH EXTENSIVE OUTBUILDINGS,

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

2 HALLS.

5 SITTING ROOMS.

13 BEDROOMS.

5 BATHROOMS.



ABOUT 211/2 ACRES

SLOPING DOWN TO A RIVER.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER LAID ON.

£3,500 FREEHOLD

Apply John D, Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Reference 6. Tel.: Mayfair

# FAVOURITE PART OF EAST SOMERSET

SMALL LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A MINIATURE PARK OF 35 ACRES, WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL TREES



THE HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY MODERNISED AND ALTERED AT A COST OF OVER \$3,000 AND IS IN PERFECT ORDER.

GOOD HALL.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS. 12 BEDROOMS and 4 BATHROOMS.

Main electric light. Central heating throughout. Company's water.

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of enchanting char;
ter, in Cotswold sto
with stone tiled ro
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pointed and in perfo
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Fine stone barn with garage. Excellent stabling.



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Gardens include hard tennis court, and open on to beautiful woodland in rear.

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PRICE 44,300. MIGHT BE LET

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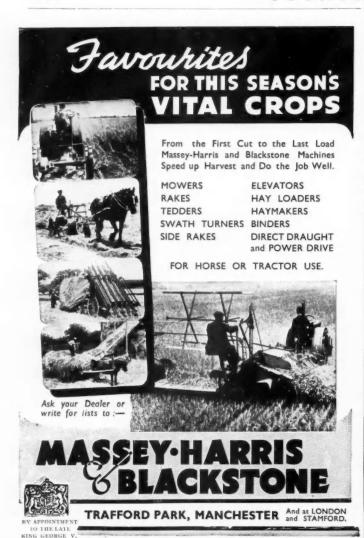
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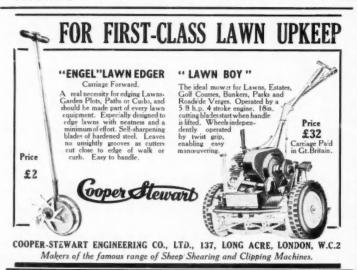
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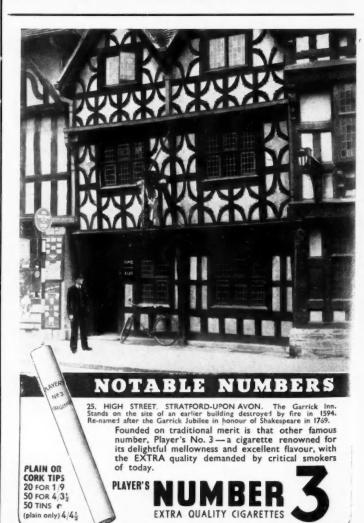
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# COUNTRY LIFE

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1940

(Vol. LXXXVII. No. 2265)



Marcus Adams

43, Dover Street, W.1

# THE EARL OF HADDINGTON WITH HIS DAUGHTER

Major the Earl of Haddington, 1st Lothians and Border Horse, married in 1923 Miss Sarah Cook, daughter of Mr. G. W. Cook of Montreal. Their little daughter, Lady Mary Baillie-Hamilton, was born in 1934

# COUNTRY LIFE

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"Country Life" Crossword No. 542, p. xvii.

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# WAR-TIME FOOD

HE full use of food in war-time involves a series of what in peace-time might be thought only distantly related problems, which in times of scarcity are seen to be absolutely interdependent. Let us think for a moment of the considerations involved by an attempt to answer a few questions. What foods and feeding-stuffs can we bring to this country from abroad? Which can we produce at home so as to economise shipping and keep our foreign credits steady? Which ought we to produce at home in order to transform the fertility of the country into the largest equivalents in the shape of human food? On which ought we to concentrate in order to supply the fighting Forces and the general population, as times become more and more difficult, with those elements of a balanced diet which are nowadays held to be indispensable for anything approaching perfect health? And again, what steps should we adopt in order to see that half the value of the human food we produce or purchase is not lost by bad cooking or wasteful methods of preparation? These are some of the questions, as a matter of fact, which the Select Committee on National Expenditure recently put to themselves when they set to work to examine the functions of the Ministry of Food. To answer those questions fully, they considered that it would be necessary to appoint an authoritative body of scientists and practical men to work out a basic plan of war-time food policy which should envisage the possible necessity for drastic changes of many sorts in order to make full use of every ounce of available resources. Obviously the formulation of a national diet involves not the Ministry of Food alone, but those of Health, Shipping, and Agriculture, so that there is need for the over-riding scientific survey for which the Select Committee asks, and which has now been provided by the appointment, last week, of the Food Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the President of the Royal Society.

During the last war a committee of the Royal Society did somewhat similar work, but it was much more limited in scope than that of the present Committee. sonnel suggests that it is well qualified to deal not only with broad economic considerations but with the urgent problems of national dietary. Sir John Orr, Dr. Mellanby and Professor Cathcart are admirably chosen for that purpose, and the problems they will have to solve are by no means simple. We have often discussed in these pages some of these questions. As in the last war, the constitution of bread is likely to be one of the most important. The superior nutritive qualities of "wholemeal" flour, and particularly of flour in which the wheat germ is not destroyed in the process of milling, are not in doubt. On the other hand, cereal offals are urgently required as animal Another matter: when it comes, as it undoubtedly will, to large-scale dilution of the wheat flour used for bread-making, to what extent should potato meal be used and how far should special strains of "farinacious" potatoes be cultivated for this purpose? Sir John Orr and his colleagues will probably abstain from laying down the law about cookery, but it will not be the fault of the education authorities if this time of stress does not produce, as one of its by-products, a vast improvement in home cooking throughout the country. Food restrictions and prices make it now a matter of urgency to get the best from our materials, and almost all over the country free lectures on war-time food economy are being given by qualified teachers of domestic science, made popular by many demonstrations and even baited with cups of tea and invitations to advance armed with spoons and taste the exhibits. In Hackney recently Mrs. Eveline Lowe, the late Chairman of the London County Council, who announced that she herself did much of the cooking in her own home, inaugurated a scheme by which women are encouraged to come to the cookery centres at any time during school hours to ask advice or try out recipes. War-time economy, sugarless cakes, the best use of vegetables, wild as well as cultivated, and the saving of fuel, are among the direct objectives of the movement: a better standard of cooking should be, when peace returns, a lasting result.

# HISTORY REPEATS

LOOKING at the map of Europe with what detachment we may since Mussolini's decision of June 10th, there is a notable resemblance, in the middle part, to its arrangement seven hundred years ago: when the Emperor Frederick II Stupor Mundi ruled from the Baltic to Sicily. But there was one small island independent of and uncompromisingly antagonistic to this Germanic domination that called itself the Holy Roman Empire, and that isolated spot was Papal Rome. Not since Charlemagne nor again till Napoleon did Europe see the peoples north and south of the Alps nominally combined under a single ruler. Now history would appear to be repeating itself. The Fascist Government, in order to sustain its predominance as much as for the illusion of controlling the Mediterranean, has undone the work of centuries and let in the Italian people's hereditary foe, the hated Tedeschi. Strong as the German grip on Italy has become, we may be sure that it will now, for a time, grow still more marked. The sadness with which most Britons take up arms against a land and people they have long loved is, however, amply offset by the recognition in her present Government of other national characteristics that are perfectly well known and have earned them, when exhibited, neither the respect nor affection of their neighbours.

# CREDIT FOR PLOUGHING

MR. HUDSON'S warning of the absolute necessity for producing the maximum from the land during the coming twelve months should be read in conjunction with Major Nelson Rooke's communication published on our Farming page this week. Speaking from his experience in cultivating ploughed-up grassland on the Badminton estate, Major Rooke emphasises three points; it is useless to plough up bad land; it is not much use to plough good land and then not to apply the maximum cultivation and dressing; and that the time arrives, if it has not been already reached, when many farmers have come to the end of their financial tether. More ploughing, more cultivation, are needed; but to carry this out efficiently (otherwise it is not worth doing) farmers must have money now. Mr. Hudson promises prices proportionate to expenses; but what the farmers must have is something on account, and Major Rooke makes the reasonable suggestion of credit on the basis of what they have already ploughed. Mr. Hudson's hint that "unequal sacrifices" may now be demanded is an inevitable corollary to the speed-up. Fertility varies from farm to farm and county to county. Good farmers, and good land, may now be compelled to grow more than their fair share of crops, with consequent further confusion to the balance of husbandry. So be it. It can be done, but at a cost, and the good farmer, and the good farm, must not be ruined in the process. The nation may have to face the payment of compensation as well as to provide credit for the extra effort demanded.

# IRONSIDES AND FARM WORKERS

SOME misunderstanding was caused by the announcement that "no agricultural workers will be allowed to volunteer for this new home defence service," i.e., the additional companies for certain home defence battalions to be recruited from men between eighteen and nineteen and a half. There is no absolute ban on farm workers joining the Local Defence Volunteer Force—the parashots. On the contrary, men working on the land may be particularly well placed for watching and reporting. The one necessity is that farmers and farm workers should not take on responsibilities which may impede the food production campaign. The L.D.V. is essentially a part-time organisation, and the number of recruits who have enrolled is making it possible for most if not all units to allot periods of duty to their members that do not conflict with their normal commitments. The "Ironsides," as certain mobile units of the new home defence service are aptly called, are formed from Regular troops; they are supplemented, for guard and patrol purposes, by the companies being formed of young men below the age of calling-up, for which farm workers, now reserved at eighteen years of age, are ineligible. That they should be at length so reserved, Mr. Hudson is to be congratulated in thus altogether exempting young farm workers

## KNITTERS

A photograph taken recently at Royal Lodge of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose

from military service. There are few enough young men on the land, and every one of them has two men's work to do. Yet many of them will bitterly resent being kept from their brothers in France. They must console themselves with the knowledge that they cannot be spared and, perhaps, with part-time L.D.V. service.

# DEATH DUTIES AND THE FALLEN

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD'S Amendment of the Finance Bill remitting death duties on property passing more than once owing to death in action goes some way to meet a steadily growing body of opinion. There is also an arrangement by which duties on estates of over £5,000 passing to lineal relations are to be discounted for a period equal to the normal expectation of life of the deceased. It may be said that this is no time for the Government to forego any increment, but, since private persons are very properly debarred from making a profit from the war, the same rule might be applied to the State. There has lately been a conspicuous instance in the death of the head of a famous house, but the principle is one that applies equally to rich or poor. The Duke of Northumberland was quite a young man with normally many years before him. Already he had had to give up living in his ancestral home at Alnwick owing to the crippling nature of the duties levied on his father's recent death, and now that call has to be met again. Moreover, he is succeeded, not by a young child, since he was not married, but by a brother who is also serving his country, and the inference is obvious. A more equitable amendment would, in addition to that allowed, remit all duty on deaths in action occurring within a stated period—say seven years—since the previous decease. On the existing scale of duties, two deaths within a decade are sufficient entirely to break up any estate.

# ALLOTMENTS AT ETON

LAST week's Fourth of June could not be as it is in happier years. The overshadowing anxiety of the times and the inevitable appearance of many Etonian names in the casualty lists forbade any note of festivity. There was, however, a quiet cheerfulness about it that made the sunshine and beauty of Eton very restful, and while many regular features of the day, such as the boat procession and the fireworks, were temporarily in eclipse, there was one novel one to be put on record. After luncheon many sons who would normally have led their parents to see the cricket in Agar's Plough or Upper Club, took them instead with a conscious pride to look at their allotments. This cultivating of the soil by the boys appears an entirely excellent plan. It gives them not only a healthy outdoor interest outside the ordinary round of the playing-fields or the river and so a new "shop" to talk, but also that which everybody, young and old, keenly desires, the feeling that he has a part in the country's effort and is doing something to help. Floreant allotments!

# BLOSSOM

The chestnut spires are out in bloom, They shine like candles in the gloom Of the Spring dusk—as if God's hand Had set them on their leafy stand To light the world, His room.

Spring blossom's almost over now,
Frail petals drift from every bough
In the warm breeze. And once again
Laburnum sprays, like golden rain,
Gleam as the sun shines through.

EILEEN H. COLWELL.

# THE PILGRIM

IT was during a wet morning one September day in 1929, after a game of golf cut short by the rain, that Edward Harkness with almost startling suddenness quietly explained to Sir James Irvine his project for the gigantic benefaction that a few months later became the Pilgrim Trust. Sir James, in a moving tribute which appears in the annual report of the Trust, just published, lifts the veil for a few moments to give English people, who are familiar enough with the work of the Pilgrim Trust, some idea of the man, so modest, sensitive and at the same time "mathematically exact" in his giving, who was its founder. Mr. Harkness lived to see the results of ten years' working of his great benefaction, during which so many urgent needs, spiritual and material, in the life of our nation, were aided by its operation: he also lived to see, unhappily, our nation once again at war. War has naturally suspended some of the Trust's activities, and called forth others—notably the endowment of recreation huts for the Forces, and the encouragement of music, painting and the drama in war-time,



Studio Lisa

for the support of which £25,000 was voted last December. During the first eight months of 1939—the report covers the whole year—the usual division of gifts between social service and the preservation of national treasures was made with the same careful choice as in former years.

# CAB, SIR?

Like ghosts of yesterday, a few four-wheeled cabs have still hung round some of the principal London stations. Occasionally one saw the old and ageing hiring these growlers, but in the main they still waited for calls from Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson in a hurry, or Raffles off to some cricket match. Since petrol has been rationed the horse-drawn cab is coming back into favour, and more than one taxi firm has bought horses and cabs in preparation for this revival. A famous West End club, too, has placed an order for six hansom cabs for the use of its members. But where are these ghosts of Gentleman Joe to be found, and, if they are resurrected from dusty seclusion, will they just be cabs or "shofuls"?—for there was a distinct difference. The latter was the last word in comfort and elegance, and was placed on the streets of London by the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Hon. Neil Primrose. They were painted in blue with yellow wheels and had glass screens and a light in the roof.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

Hangman's Honeymoon—" Any Old Gold "—Conscientious Objectors—Our Local Show.

By Major C. S. Jarvis.

PARTICULARLY hard-worked man these days must be Sir Thomas Russell Pasha, Commandant of Police in Cairo, for anti-Fifth Column work in a city where almost every fifth man is a foreigner must be a difficult task. He has, however, been an extremely busy official ever since he joined the Egyptian Government thirty-eight years ago. For when he was not dealing with political strife and street rioting, he had the Communist movement to counteract, and, like the poor, the drug smugglers were always with him.

ago. For when he was not dealing with political strife and street rioting, he had the Communist movement to counteract, and, like the poor, the drug smugglers were always with him. During the last war, when Russell Pasha had just taken over his command, the Provost Marshal of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Colonel Hoël Llewellyn, now Chief Constable of Wiltshire, found himself faced with a most unpleasant task. Shortly after the occupation of Jerusalem by our troops a particularly horrible murder was committed by two Levantines, and, when they were sentenced to death by a military court, the Commander-in-Chief insisted that they should be hanged and not shot. Shooting against a wall was a luxury and honour reserved for spies and those who were guilty of military offences, and this was a sordid killing for financial reasons. Colonel Llewellyn protested and pointed out that hanging was work for an expert and not an amateur, but with no effect; and, a comb-out of the various divisions having failed to produce anyone who knew anything about the finer details of the undertaking, he was at a loss to know what to do. Then suddenly he remembered Russell in Cairo, who was certain to have a skilled operator in his command, and a wire was sent to him asking for the loan of the Cairo hangman for a couple of days with all expenses paid. The difficulty seemed to be solved, but that evening the reply telegram was received and it ran: "Regret unable to oblige. Hangman away on honeymoon."

COINCIDENT with the shortage of paper one receives a considerable amount of voluminous circulars by almost every post. Among the firms that appear to be chiefly concerned with our welfare are expert valuers of property of all kinds and purchasers of old gold and jewellery. With regard to the valuation of property we have all of us our insurance policies, and one imagines that if the Government is in the position after the war

to pay compensation for all damage done it will be based on the old valuation and not on any later one made after hostilities had started.

As for gold and silver many of us possess old relics of happier days in the form of out-of-date bracelets and necklaces, cigarette cases, match-boxes and other trinkets that have a certain gold value, but a somewhat greater sentimental one. I suppose the time will come shortly when these will have to go into the melting-pot, but, unless we make a direct gift of them to the Government, we may as well feel sure that we obtain the correct price for our we may as well reel sure that we obtain the correct price for our sacrifice and that the gold contents go where they are needed most. I mention this because I have had a call from a sleek and sloe-eyed gentleman in a saloon car, who stated that he was appointed by the Government to go round the countryside buying up old gold to assist his country in its hour of need and help win the war on the financial front. His authority was nothing more than the ordinary hawker's licence with "O.H.M.S." and "Customs and Excise" printed on it; the prices he offered were

ONE of the things that are worrying me at the present time is whether any of the rates, taxes, or tithes I pay are going towards the wages of some conscientious objector who has been allowed by the Government, county or local authorities to remain his post after being exempted from military service on the plea anowed by the Government, county or local authorities to remain in his post after being exempted from military service on the plea of a convenient conscience. I have read that in various parts of the country some local government officials are carrying on in their old positions while their colleagues are either in France, or undergoing training, and I am not certain if we have a clean bill of health in this part of the world or not. Judging from the general spirit that pertains I should say that all is well.

The point is that in this war we are fighting for our actual

The point is that in this war we are fighting for our actual existence, and there is no alternative but to fight. As conscientious

objectors have usually a very marked desire to exist at all costs, judging by the way they endeavour to hang on to their posts when they have succeeded in evading conscription, there would seem they have succeeded in evading conscription, there would seem to be no valid reason why they should not take part in defending that existence. I feel rather strongly about it, as in our family we have a young man who is what I should consider a genuine conscientious objector. He has always regarded war with horror and loathing, and all forms of soldiering are naturally repugnant to him, but he appeared in the honours list last week with a decoration awarded for "conspicuous gallantry and resourcefulness."

THE first meeting of the organisers of our Local Defence Volunteers reminded me of the meeting we hold normally at this time of the year to arrange the details of our local flower and agricultural show. The attendant members are practically the same, but this year the acting Chairman, instead of asking Major Smith to take charge of the exhibits in the Flower Tent, appointed him to command No. 3 Platoon; Captain Brown was not asked to run the Comic Dog Show as usual, but instead to organise a bridge guard and an observation post; while Colonel Robinson's popular feature, the Pony Gymkhana, now takes the form of mounted scouts to patrol the moorland and forest areas.

So far our first duty has been to arrange a road block by night for the examination of the identity cards of motorists. The night passed quite peaceably, and the only incident was the discovery of a car driver who had not renewed his licence since 1928. The sentry considered this to be an "unusual occurrence," and in accordance with his standing orders at once informed the sergeant of the guard. I am trying to get in touch with the driver in

of the guard. I am trying to get in touch with the driver in question to discover how it is done. If I overlook my renewal for a week or so the police pay me a call; and I should like to meet a man with such outstanding powers of evasion that he can carry on licenceless for twelve long years!

### BRITISH THIS WAR ART

By ROBERT BYRON

ANY people were of the opinion, before this war began ANY people were of the opinion, before this war began and the galleries were denuded, that the best place to see modern British art was the Imperial War Museum. The last war certainly gave st mulus to the artists of the day, especially the younger ones, and the question has been much canvassed whether the present war will do the same. The Ministry of Information, in co-operation with the Service Ministries, lost no time in organising the necessary opportunities. Certain artists were given salaried appointments; others received special commissions; and others again have had pictures bought, which they had done on their own initiative. A first selection of the results is now to be seen on application to the Ministry, so that the public, or at least the Press. application to the Ministry, so that the public, or at least the Press, may judge how the money set aside for the painting of the war has been spent so far.

There is little question here of new stimulus: it is too early. Just as that queer period through which we have just passed, fighting yet not fighting, seemed like a ghostly projection of the fighting yet not fighting, seemed like a ghostly projection of the last war, so British artists—with one or two exceptions—seem to have begun again where they left off in 1918. Mr. Kennington has moved on. Sir William Rothenstein, Sir Muirhead Bone, have stayed put. Mr. John Nash and Mr. C. W. R. Nevinson bring an old technique to new circumstances. It is with Mr. E. Ardizzone, one of the salaried artists, and Mr. Antony Gross that we see the beginnings of a new approach, of wit and caricature which are as far removed as Daumier or Dufy from the old Bairnsfather slapstick, yet contain the same essential truth and the same documentary value. This first selection of pictures, therefore, can be acclaimed as a representative, if somewhat limited, illustration of the preliminary impact of the war on British



SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. A SERGEANT PILOT



ERIC KENNINGTON. CAPTAIN BELL OF THE EXETER

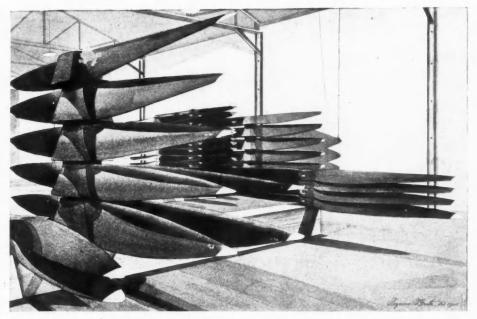
artists and also as an earnest of the Ministry's intention that the Imperial War Museum shall not lack contributions to its gallery when the

war is over.

Of the established war artists Mr. Kennington has so far produced the most solid output in a series of portraits. These portraits are in pastel, a curious medium for so uncompromising an artist (one thinks of Rosalba by contrast), yet one which he has bent to the service of his violent planes and masterly drawing with the efficiency to be expected of him. The result is a expected of him. The result is a change from the nervous line and deft lights of the earlier manner; compare the portrait of General Ironside at the end of the last war and the portrait of him now. These new heads are photographic, not in the sense of being merely representational, for they are far more than that, but in the sense of the cinema. They but in the sense of the cinema. They flicker with dramatic chiaroscuro. They exude a furious maleness that makes one wonder if Mr. Kennington

makes one wonder if Mr. Kennington ever has drawn, or could ever draw, a woman. They are in fact the heads of fighters, so that when it comes to Lord Halifax, the features have to be veiled in a yellow mist which recedes too far from the white collar and gives the impression of a spirit in a lounge suit. One problem of portraiture, however, Mr. Kennington understands superbly well, and that is scale. Each head is well over life-size; each exists in its own scale and could exist in no other. Take Stoker Martin of H.M.S. Exeter; reduced in size, he is still Stoker Martin, but he is no longer the grim, tenacious incarnation of the Battle of the Plate which Mr. Kennington saw him to be. And the same is true of Captain Bell. In only one respect does this preoccupation with scale betray Mr. Kennington into exaggeration: he puts into his sitters' ears as much character as other artists into their hands. Portraiture, after all, cannot help raising the question of manners. I find Mr. Kennington's ears bad-mannered. bad-mannered.

Sir William Rothenstein, for his portraits, has chosen members of the Royal Air Force, whose elaborate flying kit has enabled the artist to exercise to the full his special talent for the reduction of complicated forms to simple line. Here there is none of Mr. Kennington's obsession with the manly warrior. These young men are the sons of mothers, the husbands of wives, who bring a touch of chivalry and adventure to the business of shooting down Dorniers and Messerschmitts. Mr.



RAYMOND McGRATH. AN AIR-SCREW STORE

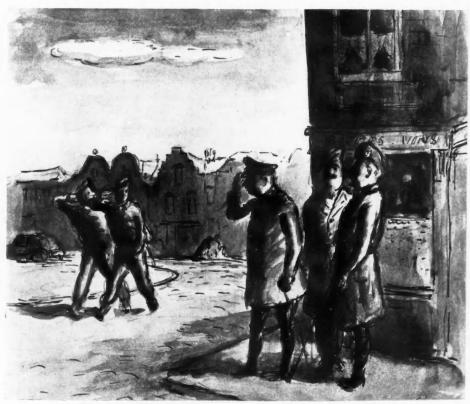
Henry Lamb, too, in his drawings of officers of the Southern Command, reminds the public that soldiers are also human, and that when not engaged in professional duties they like best potter round their rose trees or spend a morning on the

Two artists have used the mechanical side of modern warfare, Two artists have used the mechanical side of modern warfare, or rather modern war industry, to make play with the forms of the machine for the sake of what might in any other context be called abstract composition. Mr. Raymond McGrath, who is himself an architect, has no great success when he is merely depicting the interior of an aeroplane factory; the results, in fact, resemble projects for factories, conceived in his brain but not yet executed. When, on the other hand, he chooses a stack of grey propellers with yellow tips or a line of variegated aeroplane wings ranged against a corrugated iron wall, he produces an admirable design, almost Japanese in its delicacy of colouring. Mr. Eric Ravilious, dealing with the same sort of phenomena, injects a robust, surrealist humour into the proceedings. His barrage balloons outside a British port, attached to tugs, in a high wind, make a purposeful if literary contrast with the Georgian buildings on the quay. And his portrait of a ship's screw on a railway truck in a snowy landscape has the agreeable perversity of a Dali, with this difference, that such perversity is a real part of modern war effort.

effort.

effort.

As already mentioned, Mr.
Gross and Mr. Ardizzone fall into a category by themselves. Theirs are quick sketches, catching the humour of the soldier's life and recording as an undertone or an afterthought the sadness of his surroundings. Mr. Gross has been concerned with Training Depots at home; medical examinations, parade grounds, and football matches form his subjects, always with a background of huts and ugly walls and bare misplaced trees. Mr. Ardizzone has been in and ugly walls and bare misplaced trees. Mr. Ardizzone has been in France; his subjects are the seasoned soldiers, with a background of French billets, French farmyards and French streets. It is strange that one with so foreign a name should adhere so faithfully to the tradition of Rowlandson and Cruikshank. The technique descends from Rowlandson; the humour, of situation and attitude, from Cruikshank. Indeed, there is real art in Mr. Ardizzone's humour, because it is expressed not there is real art in Mr. Ardizzone's humour, because it is expressed not only in circumstances, but in the actual bone and muscle of his straight-backed officers and their obedient men. Mr. Ardizzone has found inspiration. These sketches surpass his previous work. And the Ministry of Information is to be congretulated on having bestowed congratulated on having bestowed one of the few salaries at its disposal so intelligent, perceptive and artistic a draughtsman.



EDWARD ARDIZZONE. THE BRIGADIER AT BAILLEUL

# COUNTRY LIFE IN HUNGARY

UNGARY, for the first time, now finds herself a neighbour of Germany and Russia. But past experience has taught her to distrust them both. Most of her time has been spent in resisting German encroachments, and was she not

Hitler's anti-Soviet crusade and his fierce tirades against the Hungarians. But recent events

appeal to the Hungarians. But recent events have forced home to them the realisation that he was no benevolent ally, and that behind his violent denunciation of the Versailles Pact lay an insane desire for world domination.

Hungary knows that her fertile soil, her cattle, the finest in the Danube Valley, and her rich wheat harvests bring an envious longing to Hitler's heart. Hungary could provide both guns and butter. Her strategical position midway between north and south, east and west, would be the ideal centre from which to extend the Nazi Lebensraum.

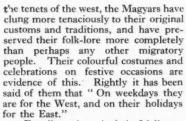
Nazi Lebensraum. From its dawn in 896—when the Magyars, an unknown nation of horsemen, appeared on the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains seeking for slopes of the Carpathian Mountains seeking for a new site where they could pitch their tents and graze their cattle—the history of the Hungarians has been romantic. Before them lay the rich uninhabited territories of the Danube Basin. It was the "promised land"! Advancing, they made it their own, and by doing so drove a wedge between Slav tribes lodged in the north and Serbs and Croats in the south. Although so precariously situated, the lightly mounted, skilful Magyar horsemen were able to retain their land, successfully repulsing the enemy with its less mobile infantry and cavalry hampered by heavy armour.

While they embraced almost immediately



FIERCE-LOOKING LONG-HORNED CATTLE

Their ancestors accompanied the Magyars on their migration from the Highlands of the Urals to the Lowlands of Europe



Equally unique is their fidelity to their domestic animals. To-day, one may see on the Hungarian plains the descendants of the fierce, long-horned cattle, the dark-fleeced sheep—the blade-horned ewes as wild as the rams
—and the faithful, intelligent "Kuvasz"
(or King's) dogs which originally
accompanied their masters from the Ural highlands to the lowlands of

Europe.
The melodious Magyar language
has with one exception—Finnish—no relation in the European linguistic sphere. This kinship dates back to the distant past when the Finns and Ogurs (as the Hungarians were then Ogurs (as the Hungarians were then known) intermingled during the course of their wanderings. Another nation was thus created to whom the Ogurs gave the Finnish name of Megy-Eri (Megymen, i.e., Magyars). But the new tribe preferred to call themselves Onogurs (Ungres, Ungers, i.e., Hungarians). The Finnish tribes remained isolated in northern Europe, the Magyars settled, as we know, in the Danube yars settled, as we know, in the Danube Basin, yet in spite of time and other influences, the similarity of language has remained unimpaired. The Onogurs and Megyeri are one and the same people, and both names are used by them to this day.



THE FIVE-IN-HAND IS STILL PECULIAR TO THE LANDED GENTRY



ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED DRESSES OF GIRLS OF MARRYING AGE



"THERE ARE FEW EVENTS, GAY OR SAD, WHICH ARE NOT CELEBRATED BY SOME CHARACTERISTIC DANCE"

Hungarian methods of land cultivation have changed little in the course of time. The peasant of to-day does not reject the steel, tractor-drawn plough, or artificial fertilisers, for he realises that through them the soil yields richer returns on his labour. Yet he himself remains free from the thraldom of our mechanical age.

Wheat is the price of life to millions of Hungarian farming families, farmhands and share-croppers. And on the harvest's success depends the destiny of each for the coming year. It is an unwritten law that as many as possible shall benefit from the fruits of the soil and so mechanical harvesting implements are banned. Therefore, one may still see the swinging scythes laying low the golden wheat, while behind the reapers come bands of girls deftly binding it into sheaves. These are stacked high on carts drawn by double teams of long-horned oxen and taken to the barn for threshing.

oxen and taken to the barn for threshing.

With the end of the harvesting season the workers prepare for the harvest festival with which a charming little custom is connected. A wreath is woven from the tallest stalks of unthreshed wheat and borne by the prettiest girl as a gift to the landlord, she saying as she presents it: "We have woven a beautiful wreath from slender stalks and heavy wheat-ears and from the many lovely flowers of the field. We have brought it before our lord to join with him in thanksgiving to God for His blessings and a plentiful harvest."

harvest."
From her virile peasant class Hungary draws now, as in the past, her strength, her spirit, and her resilience. Throughout a restless history the people have remained faithful to their traditions even in those periods of prosperity which brought with them a certain laxity. Time and again it has been shown that fidelity to the innate national spirit has always helped Hungary to maintain and assert herself, overcoming almost overwhelming odds.

rovercoming almost overwhelming odds.

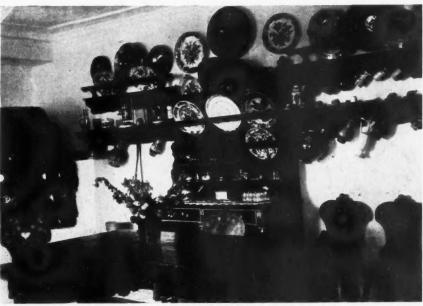
Hungarian national culture reached its zenith during the period of suppression succeeding the fateful Austrian compromise. Then all the pent-up national emotion found expression in the close adherence to customs and traditions. The gorgeous national costumes of the gentry were to be seen everywhere: while the attire of the peasants "blossomed into colourful flowers of fonters."

Howers of fantasy."

Allied to the Hungarian peasant's feeling for the decorative is his appreciation



TYPICAL OF THE PLAINSMEN IS THE VOLUMINOUS SHEEP'S WOOL CLOAK



THE SAME DESIGNS AS THOSE FOUND IN THE EMBROIDERY OF PEASANT COSTUMES ARE OFTEN EMPLOYED IN DECORATING THE HOME

of the practical. This applies as much to the beautiful objects made by the shepherds of the Putsza during their leisure hours as to the highly ornamental costumes which the women produce for themselves and their menfolk. Their strong sense of individuality finds expression in innumerable variations of the theme set by the region in which they live. The marriageable girls, to whom extra latitude is permitted, are left almost entirely free to indulge their fancies. Thus they may make the most of their charms for the captivation of the male. The eligible bachelors, too, are allowed much freedom in the question of attire, and on feast days and holidays they proudly display exquisitely embroidered white linen shirts and handkerchfefs.

Upon the bonnets of the newly married women, and the skirts, bodices, and aprons of the marriageable girls the most lavish

skirts, bodices, and aprons of the marriageable girls the most lavish care is expended. The small bonnets may be of individual shapes, embroidered, or just of lace, which can likewise be embellished with stitchery to enhance the design. Silhouettes are all-important, and hips are accentuated with horse-hair padding. But most alluring are the dozen or so starched and pleated petticoats, giving a voluptuous movement to the already full skirts that rarely fails to catch the masculine eye. Even the tall red leather boots must play their part in attracting attention. Into the sole of each the marriageable girl inserts a piece of squeaking leather, so that everyone may be made aware of her presence.

Characteristic of the plainsman is the voluminous sheep's-wool

Characteristic of the plainsman is the voluminous sheep's-wool cloak which protects him from the rigours of the Hungarian winter. Made from the skins of at least twelve fully grown sheep, it envelops the wearer like some gigantic umbrella. The fur is worn inside when it is cold and dry, but outside in rain and snow, which slide off the natural greasy fleece.

But no better example of the combining of the practical with

but no better example of the combining of the practical with the ornamental is to be found than in the felt *szur*, probably the oldest and most typical of Hungarian garments. Woven from greyish-white and black homespun yarns, the sleeves are heavily embroidered at the bottom to protect them from every-day wear. The flap-like collar hanging half way down the back, although often a veritable masterpiece of Hungarian needlecraft, is no useless ornament, but can be reversed and wrapped round the neck to guard the wearer from the bitter Putsza winds. Finally, the heavy braiding on the chest and upper sleeves are a reminder of the wire

braiding of the past, which served as a shield against sword attacks.

Above all other things the Hungarians love music, singing and dancing, and there are few events, gay or sad, not celebrated by some characteristic dance. The first written record of this predilection for rhythmic movement occurs as far back as 926 in the Chronicle of the Abbey of St. Gall, Switzerland. To pacify a party of Hungarian raiders the terrified monks offered them the choice of their treasury or cherished wipe-cellar. The pacify a party of Hungarian raiders the terrified monks offered them the choice of their treasury or cherished wine-cellar. The raiders took the latter and, becoming gay, "started a jolly, good, merry dance before their leaders." In 1526 the loss of the Battle of Mohacs was attributed to the "damned dancing King, who lost his life in the headlong flight." Even a pious nun of the same period declared that the prerequisites for a good dance—"a nice, roomy, clear and clean place: peace, good food and plenty to drink: a beautiful, strong and flexible body."—would all be found in Heaven, and that, therefore, there would be dancing there. A famous preacher also proved from Scriptural quotations that there would be dancing in Paradise, adding that this earthly existence should be considered as nothing else but a dancing school. The Hungarian dance is first and foremost a man's dance, the woman's part being merely secondary with simpler steps. The time of the music varies and is divided into three movements, slow, lively, and "fresh" or fast: but the rhythm is always the same. While dancing the man calls out snappy little couplets emphasising his pleasure if, for instance, he has the partner of his choice, as:

choice, as:

Neither too big, nor too small, Sweet little thing, for you I fall.

You are sweet and you are clever, I want to keep you mine for ever.

However, if his partner displeases him, he voices his disgust probably to the embarrassment of the unfortunate maiden—

She is dry and she is old, Oh, why have I not been told?

And so one leaves Hungary-land of colour, music and charm —confident that her leaders and people will manage now, as in the past, to steer a clear course, retaining their vitality, independence and enchanting customs.

W. A. DE SAGER.

### SCOTT, R.N.V.R. LIEUT. PETER

SUCCESSFUL Counter-attack. A U-boat surfacing after being depth-charged " is the title of a spirited sea piece in Peter Scott's latest exhibition at Ackermann's, which explains graphically what the artist is doing these days. Incidentally, the superb painting of the heaving, swirling, green and purple sea shows that his watches on patrol are not entirely lost to the painter. The sketch of "H.M.S. Broke at Sea. Looking for'ard along the iron deck"

conveys an impelling sense of the destroyer's motion, even to

her vibration.

For the rest, the sixteen other new paintings exhibited are mostly connected with the series of monographs on Geese on which he was working before the war and which are to be published by "Country Life." His "wild goose chases" took him to the shores of the Caspian Sea, where we see Lesser Whitefronts rising from a huge marsh, to the haunts of Emperor geese in Alaska.

These are rightly studious

of Emperor geese in Alaska. These are, rightly, studious representations of actual scenes. There is all the poetry of the mud flats, though, in "Pinkfeet coming out to roost"—the dusty mauve of a low cloudbank at sunset colouring the miles of wet foreshore— where the geese are still

not much more than specks against the pale upper sky. There are, too, several primarily decorative can-vases, of which "Pintail vases, of which "Pintail and Wigeon," a pattern in silver and jade green, is typical. These are brilliant and, one would say, highly desirable paintings to the layman no less than the expert. A second room contains ten previously excontains ten previously exhibited paintings, including one of the big compositions of a skein of barnacle geese. Also a small series of admirable portrait studies in pencil that show Lieutenant Scott in yet another

light.

Considering that all these paintings have been done during intervals of leave since September, the archibition is a tour-de-force exhibition is a tour-de-force and shows no falling off in quality; in some cases, indeed, an advance.

# SUCCESSFUL COUN-TER ATTACK

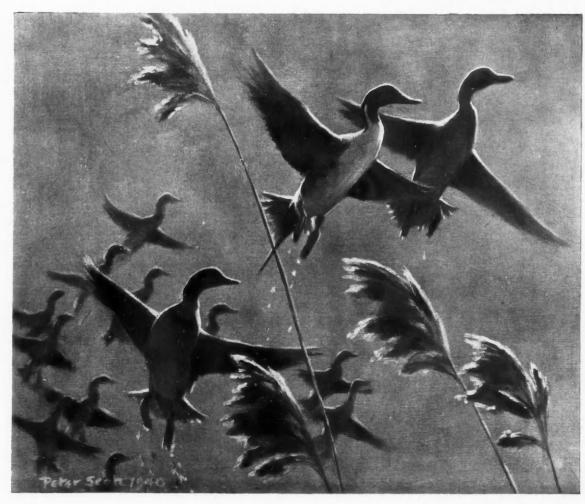
A U-boat surfacing after being depth-charged





(Above) LESSER WHITEFRONTS ON THE CASPIAN





### **FARMING** NOTES

# THE NEW DOMESDAY-SLACKERS AND COWKEEPERS-GETTING IN THE HAY-"TEART" PASTURES-HEDGEROW TIMBER

ARMERS have now had time to digest the hard facts which the new Minister of Agriculture has given them. On the one hand more food must be grown as quickly as possible and ruthless measures will have to be taken to see that each farm makes the fullest possible contribution to the nation's food supply. On the other hand, labour is to be much more expensive and feeding-stuffs very scarce. All this calls for a still greater effort from farmers. The pity of it is that much more expensive and feeding-stuffs very scarce. All this calls for a still greater effort from farmers. The pity of it is that the Government did not at the outbreak of war decide to adopt a whole-hearted policy. Until it was too late in the season to plough and plant more ground, the idea still persisted that there was no great urgency about increased food production. People were thinking in terms of a three years' war, and the Ministry of Food never tired of telling the world all about our well stocked larder. Now we know that every farm, indeed every acre, must be made to produce as much food as possible this season and for 1041.

To carry out this programme thoroughly Mr. Hudson ordered a survey of the 300,000 farms in England and Wales. Every farmer is to be visited by competent members of the district committee and a record made of the present condition of the farm and the possibilities of increased food production. I do not and the possibilities of increased food production. I do not envy the district committee members, who have a big job in front of them at a time when they want to be on their own farms for hay-making. But it is essential to have some record of every farm, so that the committees know where a spur must be applied. The greatest increase in output can be got by insisting on the better working of existing arable land and by grassland improvement. No doubt there are some farms where more grassland can profitably be ploughed, but frankly the big problem is slack farming. Higher prices when they materialise will be a stimulus to higher farming, but there are some farmers who must make way for more enter-prising newcomers. There are others, notably the cow-keepers, who are hardly farmers at all. They must be told what to do and shown the way. These will not be pleasant tasks for the county and shown the way. These will not be pleasant tasks for the county committees, but efficient farming is a national necessity in war-time.

. . .

Hay-making is now well started in the southern half of the country, and some ricks are already up. The earliest hay was got in good order, some of it perhaps rather too quickly. But when the sun shines and the grass wilts quickly there is every inducement to hasten and take the risk of the rick heating a little. Dealing with early June hay, which is sappy stuff, I like to put some salt in the rick. A hundredweight of granulated salt—the waste from bacon factories does well—sprinkled on the rick as it is built helps, so I believe, to keep down the temperature. There may be no scientific support for this belief. Anyhow, the salting does no harm, and stock like the taste.

How the tractor helps to get on with hay-making! It was always horse-killing work. But a power-drive mower tackles 20 acres easily in the day, and the tractor sweep makes quick work of pushing the hay in to the elevator. A car sweep makes an even better job, because the smaller loads it brings in to the elevator are less tightly packed and the hay is easier to pick up with a fork. Happily, I can use sweeps on my land. They are useless on undulating fields lying in ridge and furrow, where the hay loader hitched on to a wagon is probably the best labour-saver. When we have to pay a minimum weekly wage of 48s. a week to all and sundry, and generous overtime rates, economy in labour with the proper even more important than many of us have yet readily and the hay use the proper important than many of us have yet readily and the proper even more important than many of us have yet readily and the proper was proventiment that many of us have yet readily and the proper was proventiment than many of us have yet readily and the proper was proventiment. and sundry, and generous overtime rates, economy in labour will become even more important than many of us have yet realised.

In Somerset last week I heard farmers talking with high In Somerset last week I heard farmers talking with high appreciation of the work which the scientists of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, have done in tackling "teart" pastures. There is a tract of several thousand acres in the middle of Somerset where the grass causes dairy cows and young stock to scour so badly that the pastures are useless for grazing except in winter after the herbage has been frosted. These "teart" pastures have been a mystery until now, when investigation has shown that the trouble is due to the presence of molybdenum in the herbage. Soils directly derived from the lower lias have a high content of molybdenum. The effect of this can be countered by feeding a small amount of copper sulphate to the stock during the grazing a small amount of copper sulphate to the stock during the grazing season. The recommendation is 2 grams daily for cows and 1 gram for young stock. Clover carries more molybdenum than I gram for young stock. Clover carries more molybdenum than grasses, so the teart pastures should not be slagged, but rather treated with sulphate of iron or sulphate of ammonia, which will depress the clovers. But the best advice is to bring teart land under the plough wherever possible. Although these teart pastures are limited to Somerset and parts of Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, the results of the scientists' investigations deserve to be set on record, especially because the ordinary farmer like myself often feels that agricultural science is tardy in producing results of practical value. of practical value.

The good work of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institu-tion goes on and the need for helping the industry's casualties and their dependents is no less than in peace-time. Last year the number of pensioners assisted from the Institution's general

funds was 1,295 at a cost of £30,537. War conditions have inevitably affected the funds, but most farmers should be able to continue their annual subscription of half a guinea or more. Thousands of hard cases have been helped, and there are more aged farmers, farmers' widows and dependents on the waiting list for the £,26 per annum pension which would make all the difference

Our hedgerows are rich in timber—in some places wastefully rich, and the oak, ash and elm are over-mature. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Elwes, writing on behalf of the Home-grown Timber Marketing Association, reminds landowners that the felling of such trees now is in the national interest. This timber should be felled and got away in such a way as to cause as little interference as possible. Obviously it would be wasteful to fell trees on to standing corn. But owing to the shortage of timber much of the felling which was normally confined to the winter months is now carried out in summer, and since the timber can be utilised at once, the results of summer felling are not so unfavourable as they would be if the timber were taken into stock in saw-millers' they would be if the timber were taken into stock in saw-millers' yards. The most suitable time for felling and extracting hedgerow timber in many areas will be immediately after hay harvest or corn harvest, as the case may be; and extraction on stubble is particularly easy. CINCINNATUS

# RECLAMATION OR CONSOLIDATION? EXPERIENCE AT BADMINTON

(From Major Nelson Rooke, Commissioner's Office, Badminton) TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In your leading article in Country Life."

SIR,—In your leading article in Country Life of the 1st inst. you have done me the honour of mentioning views expressed by me in connection with ploughing up and food production.

Having been concerned with fairly large areas on estates under my management and with the detail of ploughing some 140 acres of old parkland in the Duke of Beaufort's park at Badminton this year, I have been able to relate, to a limited extent at any rate, practice with precept. Conclusions to which I have been led are. been led are

(1) Select reasonably good land not subject to water-logging.
(2) Find out its manurial needs by test and analysis.
(3) Ascertain whether reasonably free from wireworm and

accordingly.

(4) Plough well, consolidate well and cultivate well

(5) Sow plenty of seed and apply a stimulant to get the crop well

started.

(6) For these purposes get—

(a) The advice of the available experts.

(b) Sufficient equipment to be independent of outside sources, if possible.

(7) The undertaking needs a substantial amount of additional

Of our 140 acres, twelve were prepared for wheat last autumn and drilled both ways with a heavy sowing of "Holdfast" wheat—this variety on the advice of Mr. Hay of the Somerset Farm Institute, Cannington—and rolled repeatedly and heavily as weather conditions allowed. A small area sown to autumn crop failed through wireworm in the spring and was resown with linseed

weather conditions allowed. A small area sown to autumn crop failed through wireworm in the spring and was resown with linseed (which is immune from wireworm) in May.

It was not until well into February of this year that the further 130 acres were decided upon. From that moment intensive work had to be put in. Four to six tractors were pressed into service for every working hour they could be got. Drilling was not allowed until consolidation and tillage were up to our

was not allowed until consolidation and tillage were up to our somewhat rigid standard.

Dr. Walton, entomologist at Long Ashton Research Station, who is devoting his special attention to wireworm over a province embracing a number of counties, visited and advised.

The resultant crops at the moment show considerable promise—particularly wheat, oats and linseed. Barley has given cause for anxiety as in spite of all presentions the later playshed land

—particularly wheat, oats and finseed. Barley has given cause for anxiety as, in spite of all precautions, the later-ploughed land was "spongy," and a short period of drier weather when the young plant was going off its kernel on to its permanent roots nearly spelled disaster. A rolling and an immediate dressing of sulphate of ammonia—one hundredweight per acre—plus a beneficent shower saved it.

I write this in detail because I am convinced that unless individual care is taken, much cost of time, money and labour will be wasted in dealing with unsuitable land or with suitable

By all means bring into better use the really poor and derelict areas, too, and as soon as possible, but not until the better soils have been handled. We shall get bigger food returns if we go for the better land first in this emergency, and bring in the poorer as and when it is possible to do so.

We must increase the arable acreage, and that enormously,

but we must do it wisely.

The counties which have secured the largest areas of ploughedup grassland since the war began may or may not show the best results to the nation. What is certain is that the counties which have chosen carefully and advised wisely will have secured their vital object.

On the question of finance, it is too much to expect that farmers, already in many cases hampered by lack of ready funds, should be able to find the large additional sums needed to increase so greatly the arable area. Hence my proposal that credit notes be issued by the State forthwith, to enable them to secure from their bankers that additional cash advance needed, whatever the present state of their bank accounts. These advances should be treated as separate and be guaranteed by the State. The State in turn would take a lien upon the crops to be grown on the land broken up and sown.

I would go further—and in a speech in the Council of Agriculture for England on December 14th, 1939, did so—by saying that the State should buy the whole of the prospective cereal

and food crops at or before sowing, paying for them by instalments—the first at time of planting, the second when half matured, and the final when harvested. The price should be at minima fixed in advance, plus such additions (if any) as may be justified

fixed in advance, plus such additions (if any) as may be justified by a careful general index of the costs of production.

This, of course, is purely a war emergency expedient, but it has the double advantages of (a) financing the grower and thus ensuring his ability to co-operate to the utmost, and (b) giving the State complete disposal, in the best interests of the nation, of what has been grown. This latter measure may in the present war be the more important of the two.

The county war agricultural committees have already performed a great work, but there is still a vast task ahead, and it is tremendously important that it shall be handled with all the energy and acumen of which our statesmen and agricultural leaders are capable.

NELSON ROOKE.

# WAR FELLINGS

HERE have appeared in the Press some protests against the war-time fellings and the effects on the countryside produced by such operations. Some of these protests would appear to be based on misconceptions of the actual situation.

If the collieries are to be kept working pit wood is a *sine qua non*. In the past, in peacetime, the bulk of the material came from coniferous forests and the supplies were mainly imported from Scandinavia and elsewhere outside this island. War abruptly shut down most of these island. War abruptly shut down most of these external supplies, as was the case in 1914. By 1918 the greater part of the woods in Britain capable of furnishing these supplies had been cut out, other than those woods too young at the time to be of use.

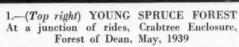
Fortunately for the country, the Forestry Commission, inaugurated in 1920, commenced afforestation on a fairly large scale, and some private owners replanted areas cut during the war. Others must be regretting that they did

war. Others must be regretting that they did not spend part of the money realised by their woods on replanting work, though admittedly they had in the crippling taxation a reasonable excuse. The point deserving prominence is, however, that, from the private owner's point of however, that, from the private owner's point of view, the sale of a young conifer crop, say, twenty to twenty-four years of age or less gives him an early return on his outlay, so far as forestry is concerned. Nor is this all he gains, though the point is often lost to sight. His soil should have improved in capital value, and may even, at the end of a short rotation, prove capable of growing a more remunerative species during the next one.

As for the twenty years' work of the Forestry Commission, those young crops—the Commission's earliest plantings—having reached the







(Left) CRABTREE ENCLOSURE, April, 1940, photographed from the same spot as Fig. 1. Felled for pit-props; chiefly spruce. The plantation on the left has since been felled also 4.—(Below) STAPLE EDGE, FOREST OF DEAN. April, 1940

requisite size, and now being felled, were probably requisite size, and now being felled, were probably intended to be grown on timber rotations. But by these enforced fellings the public, the owner of the State forests, are obtaining an unexpected early return on a portion of the money expended, while the soils of the areas felled over will have at least improved in value.

The Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, a Crown forest power under the management of the

Crown forest now under the management of the Forestry Commission, is chiefly an ancient oak forest. Some portions have been re-afforested with conifers. The illustrations show the appearance of some, mainly spruce, areas in May, 1939, and their aspect after war-time fellings in April, and their aspect after war-time fellings in April, 1940. The present appearance of the latter is sad. But the material grown here is helping to win the war. These areas will be replanted. In twenty years' time they will once again present the beautiful aspect depicted in Fig. 1, taken in the happy May of 1939. Or maybe they will once more be put under oak, the natural species of the Dean—and that will take a little longer.

E. P. Stebbing.





# MUNCASTER CASTLE—II, CUMBERLAND

THE HOME OF SIR JOHN RAMSDEN, BT.

The fugitive King Henry VI left the "Luck of Muncaster" at the Castle on his departure, and it has remained. The present house was remodelled by Salvin in 1860 and contains remarkable historic and artistic treasures.

HE "Luck of Muncaster" is not so well known as the Oriental glass goblet preserved by the Musgrave family of Cumberland and known as the "Luck of Eden Hall":

> If this glass will break or fall Farewell the luck of Eden-hall.

But it is also a glass vessel—a bowl,  $5\frac{8}{8}$  ins. in diameter at the top, of greenish glass ornamented in gold and enamel, probably of Italian origin—and it also dates from the fifteenth century. The "luck" attaching to it is that "the family should prosper as long as they should preserve it unbroke." The rough wooden box in which it is kept is inscribed, in the writing of Sir William Pennington temp. Charles II, "The Luck of the house left by holy King harrye, which was harrye the sixth." The tradition attached to it is that, during the years after the Battle of Towton in 1461, when Henry wandered about the Border country, now a fugitive in Scotland, now among the Pennine fells, he was found by shepherds on Muncaster Fell who took him to the Castle, where he lay concealed for some days, leaving the "Luck" with its blessing in recompense for this hospitality. After the Battle of Hexham in 1464 he undoubtedly lurked in this neighbourhood, being more than once entertained by the Machells at Crackenthorpe, near Appleby, and hiding in the Furness fells and Upper Ribblesdale—where he was eventually recognised and captured. His only companions then were a monk, a doctor, and a servant; and, as he had only escaped from Hexham with his life, the transport of so fragile an object as a glass bowl must, to say the least, have presented difficulties. But there is no reason to doubt that the Luck has been piously preserved at Muncaster for close on 500 years, however it may have got there, and, as the Castle is still in the possession of descendants of the Penningtons (to whom, incidentally, it did



1.—THE "LUCK"
An enamelled fifteenth-century glass bowl

not specifically assure the continuance of male heirs), the Luck may be regarded as having worked.

By 1460 the Penningtons had been occupying the red granite and sandstone tower on the hill for at least a century. Their earlier domicile on the low ground by Eskmeal, known as Old Walls, is still visible. A seventeenth-century historian, John Denton, describes "their present mansion house" as " of later creation made by some of them much better and more conveniently set for state and for avoidance of the air and sharp distemper of the sea." But, as was pointed out last week, the character of the existing Castle, with the exception of the tower at the south-west angle, is mainly due to Gamel, Lord Muncaster, for whom Salvin in 1860 entirely reconstructed the house with which the first Lord Muncaster in 1780 had incorporated the earlier residential portion. Though Gamel died before the work was finished, it was completed in modified form by the trustees of his infant daughter on whose death in 1871 his brother Josselya succeeded. In Fig. 2 what can be regarded as the extent of the pre-eighteenth-century building is comprised by the tower on the right and the block immediately adjoining it.

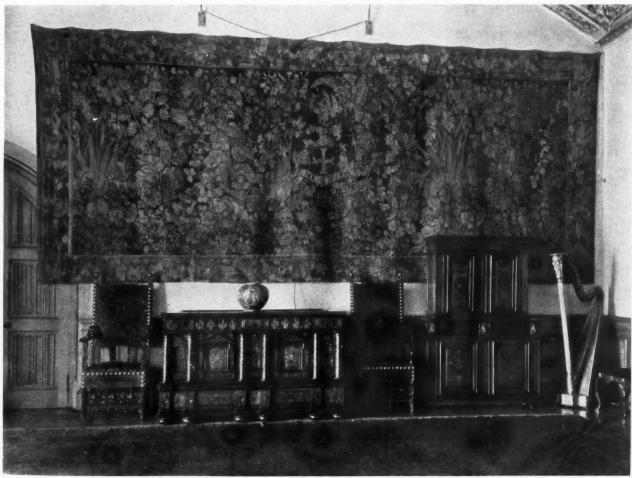
Within, Salvin threw the whole of this space into a long hall (Fig. 3), entered from the south end, with a staircase, indicated by lancets, at the other. Beyond is a drawing-room, while to the right lie the dining-room across a passage leading to the service rooms, and the octagonal library (Fig. 11), which, in plan, is a survival of the 1780 buildings. Most of the rooms, possibly owing to the economy imposed on the architect by circumstances, are plainly finished, with the exception of the library, which is an interesting and attractive example of Salvin's style, that always retained a certain classic simplicity in spite of the Gothic fervour of his contemporaries. Not even in the tower does anything survive of the earlier internal fittings.



Copyright 2.—THE GARDEN FRONT "Country Life"
The tower on the right is the fourteenth-century pele tower, the section adjoining it represents the mediæval and Tudor house



3.—THE HALL Formed by Salvin in the extent of the mediæval house



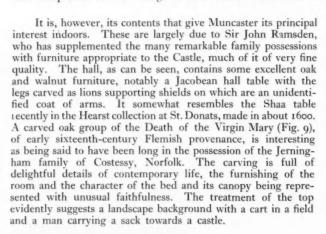
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4.—A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FLEMISH VERDURE TAPESTRY With the arms of Bentinck. It hangs above a Swiss marriage chest

" Country Life "



5.—"HOLY KING HARRY"
The sumptuous carved and gilt frame is late seventeenth century





6.—AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF A JESTER Tom Skelton, "Fool" of Muncaster. Seventeenth century

In the drawing-room there is a very beautiful Flemish verdure tapestry (Fig. 4) of circa 1500, representing a veritable herbaceous border of contemporary garden plants. The arms are those of the Dutch Bentincks, but the motto is not that borne by the family. Below the tapestry the Swiss marquetry marriage-chest, resembling the type called "Nonsuch" in this country, was formerly in the collection of Sir Ernest George, R.A.

Among the Muncaster heirlooms are two seventeenth-century silver-mounted vessels of the type usually called coconut cups, though in this case they contain gourds. The cup (Fig. 8) has an inscription recording the remarkable origin of its materials in 1648:

By Neptune I was cast on Brigg's dry shore As was the silver sett me thus before Both by the lord o' the mannour seized as wreck I on a rock that in a doublet neck.

(The meaning of the last line is obscure, but "doublet neck" may



Copyright
7.—ST. DENIS GLASS GOBLET
Circa 1500



8.—SILVER-MOUNTED GOURDS, OF LOCAL INTEREST Mid-seventeenth century

signify that the silver was melted down from silver braid and buttons on a doublet.

Besides the Luck there is another early glass vessel, a beaker of St. Denis glass, circa 1500, enamelled with figures of shepherds and inscribed "Je me confie en dieu" and "Vivouns an dieu." It came from the Clutterbuck family of Ackling, Northumberland, who had acquired it through marriage with a Miss Pennington.

dieu." It came from the Clutterbuck family of Ackling, Northumberland, who had acquired it through marriage with a Miss Pennington.

Two pictures have an intimate bearing on Muncaster's history. In the bedroom looking eastwards up Eskdale and always known as King Henry's (Fig. 10) is a curious painting of that unhappy King (Fig. 5). It is evidently an eighteenth-century work, but it is contained in a very magnificent Charles II carved and gilt frame. The other (Fig. 6) is a seventeenth-century portrait of Thomas Skelton, "late Fool of Muncaster," and is remarkable as one of the very few authentic pictures of a "jester." He wears a long coat of parti-coloured check or plaid (? the true "motley"), and holds a high, broad-brimmed hat with a label in the hatband inscribed "Mrs. Dory Copland." This lady, whoever she was, is referred to in Tom's "Last



9.—THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN MARY Carved oak group, Flemish, circa 1500, from Costessy Hall, Norfolk

Will and Testament "which occupies the scroll beside him:

Fair Dolley Copeland in my Cap is placed Monstrous fair is she and as good as all the Rest. Another couplet points out that

The dish with luggs w<sup>ch</sup> I do carry here Shows all my living is in good strong beer. He who doth question my authority May see ye seal and patten here ly by.

The document also alludes to the fact

That I Tom fool am sheriffe of ye Hall I mean ye Hall of Haigh where I command What neither you nor I do understand. Of Egremond I have Borough sergeant been Of Wiggan Bailif, too, as may be seen By my white wand.

Possibly these allusions are to celebrated witticisms of Tom Skelton's, but it would be interesting to follow up the reference to Haigh Hall, near Wigan, now the seat of the Earl of Crawford. And was Tom descended from the poet?

Many of the books in the library are related to archæology and the Napoleonic interests of Josslyn, Lord Muncaster. The seventeenthcentury stools are made up of portions of chairs



10.-KING HENRY'S ROOM

formerly at Warter Priory, which came to the Penningtons by inheritance from the Stapledons *temp*. Charles II.

Josslyn, Lord Muncaster, who served in the Crimean War, was involved

Josslyn, Lord Muncaster, who served in the Crimean War, was involved in the celebrated affair when a party of tourists were captured by Greek brigands in 1870 and four of the party were put to death before the ransom was forthcoming. The barony of Muncaster became extinct on his death without children in 1917. The father of Sir John Ramsden, who was Lord Muncaster's first cousin, purchased the reversion of the estate on behalf of his son, who was also Lord Muncaster's sole heir. He, as will be described further next week, has made the surroundings of Muncaster a mountain and woodland garden of exceptional beauty and interest, in addition to adding so much to the contents of the Castle.

Christopher Hussey.



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11.—SALVIN'S OCTAGONAL LIBRARY. 1860. FURNISHED WITH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY WALNUT

# EARLY DAYS AT NEWMARKET



EXERCISING THE HORSES AT NEWMARKET. AN ENGRAVING AFTER PETER TILLEMANS By permission of the Rischgitz Studios

HE Newmarket racecourse, where this year the Derby and Oaks have been run and where the Ascot meeting is to be held, is one of the oldest in England and one of the finest in the world. Long before the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses, rescued from the Armada off the coast of Galloway, had given an impetus to horse-racing

all over the British Isles, Newmarket had been famous for its hunting. By the early part of the seventeenth century it was well established as a racing centre as well. James I added a racing establishment to his hunting-box, and the soft elastic turf attracted riders of every class from the King himself to the humblest farmer's boy. His unfortunate son, Charles, kept up the Royal residence, and before it was destroyed by the Commonwealth he was himself imprisoned

Commonwealth he was himself imprisoned there.

Charles II re-built the house, and horse-racing at Newmarket became once again not only a popular pastime but a social event. Though Nell Gwyn, like the Duchess of Portsmouth, was not honoured by apartments in the Royal residence, she occupied a house which was her own property and which, according to tradition, was connected with the palace by a subterranean passage. "It was not uncommon," Macaulay writes, "for the whole Court and Cabinet to go down there, posting in a single day." down there, posting in a single day."
There were also, he continues, a large crowd of "jewellers, milliners, players and fiddlers, venal wits and venal beauties, learned doctors from Cambridge and fox-hunting squires with their rosycheeked daughters."

fox-hunting squires with their fosy-cheeked daughters."

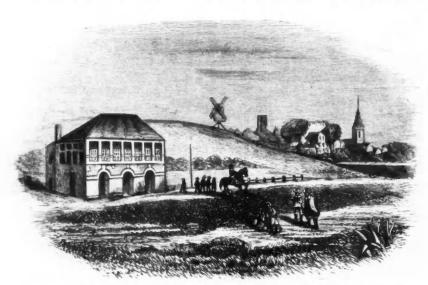
Fires at that period were a very common misfortune. In 1683 a fire, said to have caused damage to the extent of £20,000, was watched by Charles II, his Queen and the Duke of York, and less than twenty years later there was a similar disaster. Racing, however, continued with little interruption, and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the Jockey Club erected a handsome building which was soon followed by many others—coffee-houses, subscription-rooms, and billiard rooms. By 1800 the town was full of "many modern houses"; more than half the male population were said to be jockeys, trainers and stablemen, Holcroft the dramatist having been one of their number. number.

There are many descriptions of Newmarket in the literature of the latter part of the eighteenth century, but con-temporary accounts written as early as

temporary accounts written as early as Queen Anne's reign are far rarer, and the following letter throws an intimate light on the life at Newmarket at that period.

"SIR,—The Season of the Year for taking up my Winter Quarters in London being not yet come, I resolved to take the Diversions of the meeting at Newmarket while the weather was yet good to travel, and this to convince you that Time lies not idle on my Hands.

"I, therefore, took Post-horses, and went from London to Epping, a delicate Village in a Royal Forrest, reaching from thence near to that great Metropolis, where is a fine seat of the Lord North



THE RACE COURSE AND STAND IN THE TIME OF CHARLES I.



NEWMARKET IN 1669 From a drawing in the Laurentian Library, Florence

and Grey, whom we knew, one of the Lieutenants-General of the English Army in Flanders, and which was left to him by the late Earl of Tankerville. The next stage was Bishop-Stortford, a Place remarkable for its good School and pleasant inns, where I changed horses for Audley-end. . . From whence in four hours, over a delicious Plain, I arriv'd at New-market.

"New-market consists but of one street, in which the Sovereign and many of the Nobility have their Hunting or rather than the Sovereign Houses. And indeed when one headles the vest

Racing Houses. And, indeed, when one beholds the vast Company of Horsemen on the Plain at a Match, one would be astonished to consider how so small a Place could contain such

Number of People.

"All Mankind are here upon an equal level, from the Duke to the Country Peasant; Nobody wears Swords, but without Distinction are clothed suitable to the Humour and Design of the Place for Horse-Sports. And a Country Grazier lays his money at a Horse-Match with the same Freedom as the greatest

money at a Horse-Sports. And a Country Grazier lays his money at a Horse-Match with the same Freedom as the greatest Lord of them all: for here is no ceremony, but Everybody strives to outjockey (as the Phrase is) one another.

"It is a great Pleasure to rise in the morning, and see the Horses Air'd, or led over the Grounds: but a much greater to see the Joy and Attention in every Face on the Starting of the Matches, which are every day during the Season, of one sort or another: and great Wagers are Laid on the several Horses, besides the Prizes run for, which are seldom under Four Hundred Pounds, and often above a Thousand.

"However, there are Sharpers at this, as well as at other Diversions of England: a Groom's riding on the wrong side of the Post, or his riding Crimp, or People's crossing the Horse's way in his Course, makes a Stranger risk deep when he lays his Money, except he can be let into the Secret, which you can scarce believe he ever is.

"Never was such a splendid show of fine Horses at any Review of an Army, made by the French King, or any other Prince in Christendom, as here in these Plains on a Match-Day. And indeed one ought to be personally here to have a true Taste of the Pleasures of a Horse Match, to Description Lame able to

And indeed one ought to be personally here to have a true Taste of the Pleasures of a Horse-Match; no Description I am able to make can truly represent to you an Idea of it. The swift running of Horses to you may seem insipid, as the Races we saw at Bolognia in Italy were, where the Horses run through the Streets without Riders: but here there is something for every Noble in the Whole Pursuit of the courses, that it animates even a By-Spectator, or a Stranger, to share in their Pleasure.

"After the Matches are over, there is publick Play in most of the Nobility's houses, as well as at the two Coffee-Houses, which lasts most part of the Night: and thus you are every Day diverted during the whole Season, which continues all October, and is renewed again in April.

"But my Friend you must know that the Chiefest Sharpers at Tunbridge and Freen are always here likewise; and therefore

"But my Friend you must know that the Chiefest Sharpers at Tunbridge and Epsom are always here likewise: and therefore there is no safe play without knowing one's Company very well: for you will here see Fellows in the Habits of Grooms that Play for as much money as a Lord, and perhaps know more of the matter. In short, sharp is the Word here: and its a common Proverb all over England, a New-market Bite.

"The Horse-Matches are intermix'd with Cock-Matches, another mighty diversion in England, in which they exceed all the World

the World.

"A Cock-Pit is the very Model of an Amphi-Theatre of the Ancients. The Cocks fight in the Arena, as the Beasts did formerly among the Romans, and round the Circle, above, sit the Spectators in their several Rows. It's wonderful to see the courage of these little Creatures who always hold fighting on till one of them drops, and dies on the spot

till one of them drops, and dies on the spot.
"I was at several of these Matches, and never saw a Cock run away: however I must own it to be a Remnant of the bar-

barous Customs of this Island, and too cruel for my Entertainment.
"There is always a continued Noise amongst the Spectators "There is always a continued Noise amongst the Spectators in laying Wagers upon every Blow each Cock gives: who, by the way, I must tell you wear Steel-Spurs (called I think, Gaffets) for their surer Execution. And this Noise runs fluctuating backwards and forwards during each Battel, which is a great Amusement: and I believe Abundance of People get Money by taking and laying Odds on each Stroke, and find their Account in the end of the Battel: but these are People that must nicely understand it. understand it.

If an Italian, A German, or a Frenchman, should by chance come into these Cock-Pits without knowing beforehand what is meant by this Clamour, he would certainly conclude the Assembly to be all mad by their continued outcrys of Six to Four, Five to One, Ten Pounds to a Crown which is always repeated here and with great Earnestness, every Spectator taking part with his favourite Cock as if it were a Party-Cause."

Such was Newmarket at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and we must be grateful to Captain Mackay for giving

CYRIL BRUYN ANDREWS.

# THE NEWMARKET-ASCOT GOLD

# AN INTERESTING SUBSTITUTE

N many ways the Ascot Gold Cup is the most interesting In many ways the Ascot Gold Cup is the most interesting race of the year, and though the July Course at Newmarket is not the Cup Course at Ascot, and comparatively little can be seen of the event save for the run in, the arrangement of a substitute Cup, especially now that the distance is only just over one hundred yards short of its usual length, is an occurrence upon which breeders and the racing world can congratulate themselves. Years are the Gold Cup we looked upon as the themselves. Years ago the Gold Cup was looked upon as the necessary hall-mark to a horse's classic honours. West Australian necessary hall-mark to a horse's classic honours. West Australian 1854 added a victory in it to his triple crown when the race returned to its original name after having been known for nine years as The Emperor's Plate; Gladiateur, the first French-bred Derby winner, won it in 1866; Bend Or's sire, Doncaster, who had won the Derby of 1873, was successful as a five year old; St. Gatien, who had dead-heated with Harvester for the Derby on the only occasion when such an occurrence has occurred in on the only occasion when such an occurrence has occurred in history of the Epsom classic, went on to win it as a four year the history of the Epsom classic, went on to win it as a four year old in 1885; Isinglass won it two years after he had annexed the triple crown; Persimmon in the Royal livery added a bracket in it to his earlier successes in the Derby and St. Leger; Gainsborough's sire, Bayardo, and Prince Palatine, who was one of the few dual winners, had both previously won the St. Leger.

Now things are different. Since the last war, during which both Gay Crusader and Gainsborough added wins in substitute the strength of the previous production of the strength of the substitute of the strength of the strength of the substitute of

Cups to their war-time triple crowns, no classic winner, with the single exception of Gainsborough's son, Solario, who won the St. Leger of 1925, has taken the Ascot trophy. This may be due to the excessive commercialisation of breeding nowadays which induces some owners—among whom Lord Rosebery must not be included, for Blue Peter was sent to the stud when it seemed impossible that there would be racing this year—to retire their horses to the stud resting on their classic laurels rather than risk a loss of reputation through a defeat in the Cup. There is another reason that may be suggested to account for this on which the views of Lady Wentworth and others would be interesting. The horses of Lady Wentworth and others would be interesting. The horses of to-day have become so specialised that in place of the old-time and rather arbitrary division of horses into sprinters and stayers it is now necessary to subdivide the sprinters into horses capable of staying six furlongs and those with stamina enough to encompass of staying six furiongs and those with stamina enough to encompass a mile, and the stayers into what, for want of better terms, may be designated as "classic horses" and "cup horses." The classic horse may be defined as one possessing the attributes necessary for a final burst of speed without the dour stamina required in cup races; the cup horse has extra stamina but lacks that high degree of acceleration so essential, for instance, in the last half mile of the St. Lorge journey. Each based on heading last half-mile of the St. Leger journey. Facts based on breeding

and appearance rather support this theory—and a theory is all it can be claimed to be. It is noticeable that since the last war only two Gold Cup winners—Felicitation and Flyon—have been sired by real, as distinct from substitute, classic winners; on the other hand, Son-in-Law, a typical example of the cup horse, who won the Goodwood Cup, two Jockey Club Cups, a Cesarewitch and other races, and has since his stock first ran in 1920 sired the winners of 618 races carrying £379,407\frac{3}{4} in stakes, has been responsible for but one classic winner in Straitlace, whereas his sons, Trimdon (twice), Bosworth and Foxlaw have all won the Cup, as have the last-named's sons, Foxhunter and Tiberius. As a matter of interest this test may be applied to Quick Ray,

As a matter of interest this test may be applied to Quick Ray, Casanova, Fox Cub and Hunter's Moon IV, who are four of the leading candidates for next week's substitute Cup. Quick Ray and Casanova, both chestnuts, are both by Hyperion, a decisive winner of the Derby and St. Leger, who started at odds on for the following year's Ascot Gold Cup but had to be content with the following year's Ascot Gold Cup but had to be content with third place to Felicitation and Thor II; they come respectively from the Oaks winner, Pennycomequick, a daughter of Hurry On, and from Double Life, a winner of the Cambridgeshire and dam (to Hurry On) of the Gold Cup victor, Precipitation. These are two symmetrically moulded colts, built on greyhound lines, without an ounce of lumber, having well placed shoulders and good rein, and they are beautiful movers. Quick Ray, whose appearance rein, and they are beautiful movers. Quick Ray, whose appearance is just marred by an indefinite ear carriage, put up a really sparkling performance when he beat Bellman, Fox Cub, Hunter's Moon IV and seven others over a mile and a half in the Chippenham Stakes at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting; the win of Casanova in the Burwell Stakes, also over a distance of a mile and a half, when he beat Tramail, Fox Cub and five others, was an equally impressive victory. Both evidenced that quick pick-up and lightning acceleration that are so essential over the Derby or St. Leger distance, but—and it may seem almost paradoxical to lightning acceleration that are so essential over the Derby or St. Leger distance, but—and it may seem almost paradoxical to write this—the very ease of their victories raised a doubt as to whether a burst of speed would have been forthcoming after nearly another mile, or whether the dour tenacity and stamina of, say, Fox Cub or Hunter's Moon would not have prevailed. Both the last-named are sons of Foxhunter, a grandson of Son-in-Law. Fox Cub is a chestnut, with a lot of white about him, from the French Oaks winner, Dorina, she by La Farina, while Hunter's Moon IV, a sober-coloured bay, is out of Pearl Opal, a half-sister to Pearl Cap and to the French Derby winner, Pearlweed. Far more strongly built and with more bone and substance than either Quick Ray or Casanova, these two are typical cup, as distinct from classic, colts. The race will be an interesting and an instructive one. ROYSTON.

# BELOW STAIRS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

# A REVIEW BY ISABEL BUTCHART

Ann Cook and Friend, with an Introduction and Notes by Regula Burnet (Oxford Bookshelf Edition, Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.).

AM passionately interested in cookery books (and would like to write one myself called "The Tin Opener"), and, fortunately, in ANN COOK AND FRIEND can be found both a very vivid picture of the lives of two cooks in the eighteenth century and a number of receipts which leave one gasping.

It's not so much the quantities—though receipts like these throw new light on obese Georgian portraits. One can get used—in imagination—to "take a pint of cream and a dozen eggs." No, it's the tremendous labour and attention to detail that astounds. How they worked at cooking in those days!

How they worked at cooking in those days!

And a cook in a big country house wasn't just a cook. She seems to have been her own hen-wife too.

The book was written by Ann Cook herself. She and her friend, Abigail, were cooks in country houses, living not far from one another. Abigail had previously lived in a town, with obliging butchers and poulterers at her elbow, and found herself in great distress in the country, with her chickens dying round her, or reaching the table of her delicate mistress as indiarubber and bones.

Ann's mistress sympathetically sent the more experienced Ann to the rescue, and a firm friendship grew between the two young women until Ann went to a distant part of the country, quite twenty miles away, and both, finally, married. They met again in later life and in Abigail's comfortable parlour, sitting by "a good Fire, bright Irons and clean Hearth," they told one another a good Fire, bright Irons and clean Hearth," they told one another their stories

Abigail's gentle story was of her life in the service of a most Abigail's gentle story was of her life in the service of a most exemplary master and mistress and of her own very happy marriage—though, incidentally, she gave lurid side-lights on other people's. Ann's story was that of a fighter. Her marriage to an inn-keeper was not very satisfactory, her life being full of struggle and lawsuits. She and her husband had the misfortune to rouse the enmity of a certain "Squire Flash," and her husband, through

enmity of a certain "Squire Flash," and her husband, through no fault of his own, was most unjustly imprisoned for debt at Newcastle. And there the story ends. But, as Miss Burnet hopefully points out, Ann was living at Holborn when the third edition of her book was published, so may we not assume that it was a success and that her husband was with her?

Now for the receipts: the "soops" and "ragoos" and "amelets" make voluptuous reading, though some of them might easily be adapted to our more chastened way of living. I won't try "an Herby Pudding" because it takes the yolks of ten eggs, and "Steeple Cream" takes a pound of sugar. Even a "Sego Pudding" takes a quart of cream. But I shall try "Cheshire Cheese Soop," which only requires a "penny loaf," water and cheese. As for the fish dishes: "Take a maiden skate," I read aloud with interest aloud with interest-"I wonder," s

"I wonder," said my sister-in-law thoughtfully, "how long one would have to fish to be sure of catching a maiden."

# THE ELDER CHAMBERLAIN

A reading of the second volume of Sir Charles Petrie's LIFE AND LETTERS OF AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN (Cassell, 16s.) does more than suggest that we have lost much in the last years of crisis by Sir Austen's untimely death. His insistence on the impossibility of avoiding the stark implications of the German menace may have been a cause of subconscious irritation to the easy-going Lord Baldwin, but it would have been a good deal better for the nation if its policy had followed the lines laid down by the elder Chamberlain rather than those followed spasmodically by our idealist Prime Ministers. Sir Austen was, in foreign policy, before all things a realist, and the one thing he never doubted was the bad faith of Nazi Germany. To him Germany was a nation which "instead of being a partner in a collective system intends to present Europe with a Power so strong that Europe will be at its mercy, and that we shall have nothing to do but obey her commands." In 1918 he summed up the German character in the following words, which are as true to-day as they were then: "When the game is up, we set our teeth, fight on and often muddle through. That is not the German way. Truculent in success, overbearing and brutal in victory, when they find that the game is lost, they collapse morally as a people, and even Prussian discipline will, I believe, be powerless to put 'grit' into them. . . . Left to themselves they would lie flat—cry forfeit—and set to work slowly, silently and with infinite patience to begin all over again."

# A LIFETIME OF SONG

It is good to be reminded in these days that there is always a life ature going on alongside whatever life man is making or enduring. It is good to be reminded in these days that there is always a lite of nature going on alongside whatever life man is making or enduring. In The POEMS OF W. H. DAVIES (Cape, 7s. 6d.) the reminder is continual. The poet himself, in "One Token," has found a description of his own quality that no one could better:

of his own quality that no one could better:

The power was given at birth to me
To stare at a rainbow, bird or tree,
Longer than any man alive;
And from these trances, when they're gone,
My songs of joy come, one by one.

Not all here are songs of joy; the poet has known, if ever a man did, the rough side of existence. But his philosophy is incurably a kindly one; bitter moods do not endure longer than April clouds. Some people may feel that this is no moment for the enjoyment of nature poetry. If so, let them at least remember the little boy who, on his way to a 4.30 p.m. appointment with the dentist, remarked to his companion, "I suppose there has always been a five o'clock?" The poems of W. H. Davies will not suffer, even if they have to wait until our five

o'clock comes, for they are linked to eternal, not to ephemeral things. And for the present moment there is his last poem, with a poet's passionate, instinctive knowledge of the worth of individuality—of all that we are fighting for:

or:
When will it come, that golden time,
When every man is free?
Men who have power to choose their tasks
Have all their liberty.

### BEAUTY AND THE PLAY

Since Webster wrote his play, "The White Devil," the highly coloured drama and tragedy of the life of Vittoria Accoramboni has often been the subject of books. Mr. Clifford Bax, with his profound knowledge of Renaissance Italy, is, of course, particularly well fitted to add to their number, and in The Life of the White Devil (Cassell, 8s. 6d.) he does so with clarity, scholarship and interest. But when we reach his final chapter, entitled "Webster's Play," we feel that this must have been what he was longing all the time to reach, using the "Life" largely for that purpose. The chapter is a gruelling examination of the play, a bold revaluation of a work long sanctified as a classic. Mr. Bax's argument is that, although Webster was "sometimes a great tragic poet," the world may agree with him in the end that he "was a bad, and a very bad, dramatist." The argument is driven home with the shrewd blows of a fellow craftsman.

V. H. F.

TONIC TRUTH

In cold rage alternating with hot shame, Miss Storm Jameson has written Europe To Let (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.). Because she has a sense of real values and an artist's vision, she has been able to see in advance the meaning and the present outcome of the events of the last few years in Europe, during which one country after another has writhed with agony in vain resistance to vile aggression or in equally vain submission or neutrality—a neutrality comparable only to the paralysis inflicted by a spider on victims in its larder while they await their turn to be eaten. Miss Jameson hits fearlessly and hard and in the right places, whether in Germany, France, England or elsewhere. She forces us to re-live the agony of Czecho-Slovakia, the martyrdom of Jews, the cunning twists or the catastrophic simplicities of politicians. So much speaking of plain truth is hardly palatable to us, of course; but it is tonic. And the fact that such a book comes from the press at such a moment is proof, if any were needed, not only that England's heart is still sound, but also that England's head is still perfectly capable of learning whatever is necessary, in order that civilisation shall not only survive but very definitely improve. The one unfortunate thing about the book is that Miss Jameson, in her intense preoccupation with her subject, has neglected to make her principal character, the narrator, come to any sort of life.

A NOTABLE NOVEL

# A NOTABLE NOVEL

Mr. Thomas Mann, one of the authors who represent the sane minority of Germany, and has been able to continue to do so because he has long been a refugee from the present régime, wrote ROYAL HIGHNESS (Secker and Warburg, 8s. 6d.) many years ago, but it has newly come into the hands of readers of English. The story of the book is slight, a German princeling of a well nigh bankrupt State is the hero, the daughter of a multi-millionaire who buys one of the Royal palaces and settles there the heroine. Both have come into life with something painful to conceal as well as may be from the eyes of the world. The poverty of the country and the wealth of the millionaire at the end of the book bring about the union of the lovers, but it is not for its story that it is to be praised most highly, but for the extraordinary individuality and authentic life of the people in it, and not of the lovers only but of many who surround them. It is an achievement, and will hold the reader's attention from the first page to the last.

# INCIVILITY TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

The fatal tendency of all bureaucrats is complacency and laissez-faire, two qualities which, among others, have made bureaucracy fair game for literary target shooters grave and gay from generation to generation. Bechhofer Roberts ("Ephesian") shoots a shrewd arrow, and his Ministrry of Wishful. Thinking (Robert Hale, 7s. 6d.) is as near lifelike as makes no odds. Ambrose Pevensey, senior Civil Servant, faced with the horrors of evacuation to a village in the country and the exchange of comfortable Montpelier Square for an Army hut to be shared with an adenoidy secretary, uses his brain for once, and invents a new Ministry, of the name of the title, which he wishfully thinks on to his own Cabinet Minister. The plan is approved, and then the rackets and ramps begin. The new Ministry takes over a prison for no other reason than that it is not vacant; while keeping recruitment "a closed shop," a number of curious outsiders creep in through influence, including a retired admiral, a yogi, some Gaelic seers, a Buchmanite, astrologers, and all the tribe of wishfull thinkers and thoughtless wishers. Money is poured into the new effort, which expands and expands, is astroiogers, and all the tribe of wishful thinkers and thoughtless wishers. Money is poured into the new effort, which expands and expands, is all but found out, and finally weathers the storm in a scene in Parliament which might have come almost direct from Hansard.

There is no doubt that this is a funny book, and every point is made, but if it had appeared two months ago—or six months hence?—it would have been funnier still. The present revelation of wasted energy gives it almost too devilish a point.

C. E. G. H.

# BOOKS EXPECTED

PLEASURES AND SPECULATIONS, to be published on the last day of the month by Messys. Faber, is a collection of the most interesting and important of Mr. Walter de la Mare's essays. For ten days earlier they promise us Mr. W. H. Auden's new volume of poems, Another Time.

Blockade and jungle, to come almost at once from Messys. Robert Hale, deals with the fighting in the last war in German East Africa, and is the journal and letters of a Danish-speaking German sailor.

Ex Libris: Confessions of a Constant Reader, by Mr. E. E. Kellet, "a sort of mental autobiography," is coming this week from Messys. Allen and Unwin. A tribute by many authors and artists to the memory of W. B. Yeats, introduced and edited by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, is to be called A Scattering of Boughs. It is to be published by Messys. Macmillan.

### THOMAS HARDY AS ARCHÆOLOGIST

T is not, perhaps, generally realised how interested Hardy was in architectural and archæological matters. When in 1883 he began the building of Max Gate, the house he designed for himself at Dorchester in his capacity of qualified architect, the digging of the foundations and of a well revealed three graves of some 1,500 years earlier. Hardy read a detailed account of his discoveries to the Dorset Field Club in 1884, published in its Proceedings six years later. "We discovered," he said, "about three feet below the surface, three human skeletons in separate and distinct graves. . . . In two of the graves, and, I believe, in the third, a body lay on its right side, the knees being drawn up to the chest, and the arms extended downwards so that the hands rested against the ankles. Each body was so that the hands rested against the ankles. Each body was fitted with one may say perfect accuracy into the oval hole, the crown of the head touching the maiden chalk at one end, and the toes at the other, the tight-fitting situation being strongly suggestive

crown of the head touching the maiden chalk at one end, and the toes at the other, the tight-fitting situation being strongly suggestive of the chicken in the egg shell. . . . On the head of one of them [the skeletons], between the top of the forehead and the crown, rested a fibula, or clasp of bronze and iron, the front having apparently been gilt." This is one of the objects found that are now in the Dorchester County Museum.

But the chief interest of this archæological contribution is to find the essence of it, and some of the actual words, incorporated in Hardy's novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge"—a name which is only a thin disguise for Dorchester. "Casterbridge," ran his preliminary description of the town, "announced old Rome in every street, alley and precinct. It looked Roman, bespoke the art of Rome, concealed dead men of Rome." It is in the following passage that there are strong reminiscences of his paper on his own discoveries at Max Gate. "It was impossible to dig more than a foot or two about the town fields and gardens without coming upon some tall soldier of the Empire, who had lain there in his silent, unobtrusive rest for a space of fifteen hundred years. He was mostly found lying on his side, in an oval scoop in the chalk, like a chicken in its shell: his knees drawn up to his chest; sometimes with the remains of his spear against his arm; a fibula or brooch of bronze on his breast or forehead; an urn at his knees, a jar at his throat, a bottle at his mouth; and mystified conjecture pouring down upon him from the eyes of Casterbridge street boys and men, who had turned a moment to gaze at the familiar spectacle as they passed." "The slopes lined with a gazing legion of Hadrian's soldiery" is a picture such as he imagined the old people in their day-dreams seeing in Dorchester.

It has even been suggested that Hardy actually contemplated writing a real antiquarian novel of the fourth, instead of the nineteenth century. This is mainly grounded on a passage in the paper he read to the Dorset Fi

living Dornovaria of fourteen or fifteen hundred years ago—as it actually appeared to the eyes of the then Dorchesterman and woman, under the rays of the same morning and evening sun which rises and sets over it now."

What would we not give for such a "worthy attempt" at reconstruction from Hardy's pen? But in the novel of 1884 there is a masterly description of the Roman amphitheatre which had been excavated in 1879. Hardy had known it from boyhood, when his father had taken him there to see the burning in effigy



A CABINET AT MAX GATE Roman remains found when digging the Containing foundations of the house



LANGTON HERRING CROSS

of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman during some No-Popery riots. But the novelist was almost certainly indebted to a Mr. Alfred Pope, who had read a paper to the Field Club on this amphitheatre, known locally as Maumbury Rings. Not only is this thought to have suggested Hardy's account, but it probably supplied also certain of its verbal forms.

certain of its verbal forms.

Nor is this the only feature of local archæological interest to be found in Hardy's fiction. In the volume "A Changed Man and Other Stories" occur two further examples. "What the Shepherd Saw: A Tale of Four Moonlight Nights" is set in a ruin called the Devil's Door. "It was a Druidical trilithon," he wrote, "consisting of three oblong stones in the form of a doorway, two on end, and one across as a lintel. Each stone had been worn, scratched, washed, nibbled, split, and otherwise attacked by ten thousand different weathers; but now the blocks looked shapely and little the worse for wear, so beautifully were they silvered

scratched, washed, nibbled, split, and otherwise attacked by ten thousand different weathers; but now the blocks looked shapely and little the worse for wear, so beautifully were they silvered over by the light of the moon." There is a singular appropriateness in the words of one of the characters: "Now, this was once a holy place. An altar stood here, erected to a venerable family of gods, who were known and talked of long before the God we know now. So that an oath sworn here is doubly an oath."

"A Tryst at an Ancient Earthwork" in the same volume is staged at Maiden Castle. "At one's every step forward," it begins, "it rises higher against the south sky, with an obtrusive personality that compels the senses to regard it and consider." "The profile of the whole stupendous ruin, as seen at a distance of a mile eastward, is clearly cut as that of a marble inlay. It is varied with protuberances, which from hereabouts have the animal aspect of warts, wens, knuckles and hips." In a storm at night the story-teller is pictured meeting by appointment a "venerable scholar with letters after his name," armed with a lantern and a pickaxe. There is a notice forbidding the removal of any relic, but they think they will be undisturbed. The friend, it appears, with "no consciousness—no sense of anything but his purpose, his ardour for which causes his eyes to shine like those of a lynx," is not here for the first time. "We retreat a little way and find a sort of angle, an elevation in the sod, a suggested squareness amid the mass of irregularities around." "Here, he tells me, if anywhere, the king's house stood. Three months of measurement and calculation have confirmed him in his conclusion."

This night, moreover, sees proof of his theory that Maiden

This night, moreover, sees proof of his theory that Maiden Castle is not exclusively Celtic, but Roman as well. For his pick reveals a complete mosaic, "a pavement of minute tesserae pick reveals a complete mosaic, "a pavement of minute tesseræ of many colours, of intricate pattern, of a work of much art, of much time and of much industry." He also finds a statuette in gold or bronze-gilt of Mercury, a relic he handles longingly and purports to return to its finding place, albeit it is discovered among his belongings at his death! No wonder that Hardy put on the lips of one of his characters: "We seem to be standing in the Roman Forum and not on a hill in Wessex." How interested Hardy would have been had he lived to see what modern archæologists have laid bare in the great earthwork, including the grim evidence of the last stand made by the British in defending their fortress against the Roman invader.

Nor is it without interest that yet another volume bears

Nor is it without interest that yet another volume bears remarkable witness to Hardy's archæological interests, not this For the volume "A Group of Noble Dames," purported to be founded on the history of Dorset families, is supposed to comprise the contributions of the members of a club, obviously the Dorset Field Club.

L. TITMAN.

### CORRESPONDENCE

PINK HOUSES?

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Often, when modern houses of steel and concrete are being criticised, it is remarked that a method of treating the outside wall surfaces so that they look satisfactory in our wet climate has yet to be evolved. Now I think it is usual to make—or to aim at making—these modern walls dead white. Could they not better be made either a deep buff (like many of the cob cottages of Devonshire) or pink? I can imagine the frowns and even howls of disgust which the suggestion of pink houses may cause, but this is not a slip of the pen. Anyone acquainted with the Pembrokeshire countryside will know how entirely delightful grey-roofed cottages can look when colour-washed a clean pink. And if this is so, why should not a modern roofless house be pink, either a true apple-blossom or blotting-paper pink or a deeper, more ochreous pink verging on rust? (All shades may be seen in South-west Wales). Incidentally, the charm of these pink cottages is the better worth remarking because, when one comes upon a roof of modern pink asbestos, it looks utterly ghastly. The other day I turned up your supplement of May 16th, 1936, to look again at page iii, where there is an illustration of what is, to my eye, one of the most beautiful of all modern houses that I have seen. And I wondered: "If that were pink, would the colour seem as charming as in a Welsh mountain cottage, or as vile as in a cheap asbestos roof?" As pink is the shade of some washable, waterproof flooring materials, could it not be worked into the very concrete itself, if the colour were thought good? As this letter doubtless indicates, I know nothing of technical processes or difficulties, but the matter seemed sufficiently interesting to be worth raising.—J. D. U. W.

[Colour-washing of the walls of modern houses in various shades, including pink, has been advocated in Country Life and put into practice by more than one contemporary architect. One advantage of colour over a dead white is the reduction of glare in bright

A RHODESIAN LOCUST
TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—This photograph shows a female grasshopper of Northern Rhodesia (Phymateus verrucosis, of the family acridiidæ. It is, I think, one of the most beautifully coloured of all the locusts. When annoyed the insects open up their wings in a raised position and exude from the base of their jumping legs a lump, about the size of a garden pea, of the most pungent and noxious-smelling bubbles that is quite enough to protect them from any enemy. It is only when they are annoyed or in flight, with their wings raised, that one gets the full benefit of their real beauty. The light background showing is a pale yellow, though, seen in certain lights, seems tinged though, seen in certain lights, seems tinged with pink. The dark markings are purple, red and blue, with the red more accentuated where the wing joins the body. One finds them usually in little clusters of black and yellow hoppers, early in the season, and they

remain together until their wings grow, when they become more independent, and strike out on their own individual paths, pairing off when the mating season arrives. They are fairly harmless, seeming to prefer their own native grasses and trees to the more delicate garden flowers.—Phyllis A. Willson.

#### CZECH SUGAR-BEET WORKERS

TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—On those farms where sugar-beet is grown, nearly every farm worker is now busy chopping-out and singling this root crop. The majority of these workers are efficient and quick, and, considering the comparatively short time that sugar beet has been grown extensively in England, their aptitude on this work does them credit. Not until 1923-24 was it realised that sugar beet had come to stay. It was then a new crop, the handling of which was a far bigger problem than it is to-day. Our farmers received tuition from little bands of Czechs who visited England by the arrangement of the sugar beet factories during the summer of 1924, to demonstrate to the uninitiated here



"ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED OF ALL THE LOCUSTS

the swift chopping out and singling of sugar

the swift chopping out and singling of sagableet.

We hid the best teachers possible, for Czechoslovakia is the home of sugar beet growing. Though we copied the Czechs' method of hoeing the crop, the manner in which they do it and the tool they used were never adopted. Whereas the Englishman keeps a straight back (as well as a hoe allows), these Continental workers went down on one knee, using a short-handled hoe—as the illustration



CZECHS IN ENGLAND HOEING SUGAR BEET IN THEIR NATIVE MANNER, MAY, 1924

shows—and not only chopped out and cleaned the crop but also singled the beet at the same time. While one hand skilfully manipulated the hoe, the other dealt with the young plants. The speed with which they got over the ground was amazing. When they had once gone over a field it was finished—apart from the extra hoeing which every farmer likes to give his crop. By going down on one knee the worker straddled the row of young plants; he was therefore directly above and as close to them as he desired.

crop. By going down on one knee the worker straddled the row of young plants; he was therefore directly above and as close to them as he desired.

These gangs of workers toured various farms, and naturally, working long hours, gave an impetus to the work, which looks so laboriously long. The foreman was able to speak English, but the others were not so fluent, especially during the first part of their stay. Consequently, inevitable and ludicrous attempts to understand one another were often enacted by the English host and the foreign guest.

The Czechs were swift to give praise to any Englishman who copied their methods of working, and willingly sought to teach anyone eager to learn. The thing we found most difficult was to get accustomed to using the hoe with one hand only. The dexterity with which they did this was, of course, born of long practice. Another little trick they employed was to mould up the soil round each young plant instead of leaving it flagging with its lower stalk showing white. If the land was reasonably dry, they worked in bare feet. They were accustomed to this, and the soles of their feet were hardened; they merely laughed at any suggestion of getting cut by sharp stones. To demonstrate this, one, who prided himself on his running, offered to race me over the field of growing beet. If I remember aright we tied, but I shudder now to think of the stones he must have trodden on and hit with his bare toes; yet it caused him no discomfort. He did not appear to feel them any more than I did wearing boots.—HARRY S. MARSH.

#### THOMAS HARDY'S BIRTHPLACE

THOMAS HARDY'S BIRTHPLACE

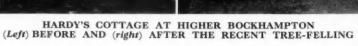
TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Official circles seem to have overlooked the fact that the beauty of our countryside is as much a national asset as the raw material which can be so easily obtained from it. I hope you will be able to publish the enclosed photographs which call attention to one aspect of the matter. They show how tree-felling now being carried out here has been allowed to detract badly from the beauty of a spot which is now very much in the public eye, the glade at Bockhampton in which Thomas Hardy's cottage is situated. It is to be hoped that the district will not be later planted with acres of conifers when the native trees have been removed, so that the Dorset we know so well becomes merely a memory. Cannot some action be taken to prevent the loss of local amenities in this respect without in any way restricting national supplies and needs?

—M. L. HASELGROVE.

[It is inevitable that under present conditions when timber is urgently needed a certain amount of damage should be done to scenes of natural beauty, but we agree with our correspondent that it is particularly regretable that so lovely and historic a setting as that of Hardy's cottage at Bockhampton should have been marred in this way.—ED.]





#### A PYECOMBE CROOK

A PYECOMBE CROOK

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—For many years Pyecombe crooks have been famous. Shepherds from all parts of the world send for them. These crooks were made by Mr. Mitchell at his forge at Pyecombe, Sussex—a few miles north of Brighton. Mr. Mitchell's two sons now carry on the work, Mr. Mitchell senior being now ninety-five years of age. The photograph shows one of the sons holding a crook made by his father when over ninety, and the head of a crook made by himself.—Gwyneth Pennethorne.

THE "CHERRY TREE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I am writing to ask if a small misunderstanding in the issue of COUNTRY LIFE for May 25th could be corrected. You publish a poem on page 517 called "Cherry Tree" under the signature of C. F. Clix. The poem in question was submitted to you as my work though without my name through a friend. May I add that I am very glad you were able to print my poem in your excellent paper.—Audrey Bonus.

[The Literary Editor anologises sincerely to

[The Literary Editor apologises sincerely to Miss Audrey Bonus for the confusion, arising from the fact that her original MS. bore no signature, that caused the authorship of her charming poem to be wrongly attributed.]

### ADAPTABLE HABITS OF INLAND

ADAPTABLE HABITS OF INLAND GULLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Few birds have more completely changed their habitat during the past thirty years than the black-headed gull. I remember swamps where, that length of time ago, seven or eight pairs of birds were nesting; now there may be fifty or a hundred pairs or more. This applies throughout the hill country of England and Wales, as well as Scotland. It is not a matter of the total black-headed gull population having become inland; countless numbers still never leave the coast and the seaport towns, but the inland stock has gradually increased by the natural course of those born inland adopting the habits of their parents and probably nesting at the same gulleries.

How well they have adapted themselves to their country environment is plain to anyone

to their country environment is plain to anyone who has watched them. They are great insect-feeders, flies of all kinds being among their favourite food, and I have already explained



A SUSSEX CROOK-MAKER

in these pages how they collect in great flocks on Loch Ken each spring to feast on the phenomenal hatch of Lowran fly. In mid-May this year I have watched them busily at work on the upper reaches of the Tweed. A gull will be seen systematically following the river, hovering like a kestrel every few seconds, and occasionally descending to take something from the surface. Thus having worked to the top of the flat water it may turn and come back, working the same stretch over and over again, or possibly sticking to the tail of the broken water which it finds most productive.

The explanation is that the creeper or stone-fly hatch is now in full swing. These flies are well over an inch in length, and the trout take them as readily as the gulls. Many excellent biskets of trout have been got on the Tweed recently by anglers using the live

fly as bait, which is rather specialised work, on the lines of clear-water worm fishing. The flies hatch from the river bed and, long before their large folding wings are developed, they are to be seen scuttling at speed about the stones and rocks.

Fishing the Yorkshire Wharfe,

Fishing the Yorkshire Wharfe, a very charming trout stream, I found in a rocky pool evidence of yet another activity of the blackheaded gulls. The pool was littered with the shells of fresh-water crayfish, a curious little crustacean not to be found on many Scottish rivers. I actually saw a gull at work there, and the pool was evidently chosen because it offered facilities for beating the crayfish on a hard surface to pulp the shell. The gull I saw at work beat the unlucky crustacean repeatedly and shook each portion in the water before devouring it.—H. MORTIMER BATTEN.

A ONE-LEGGED ROBIN TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

A ONE-LEGGED ROBIN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—One evening early in May I noticed a robin upon a flat stone in my garden, but instead of standing up perkily after the manner of its kind, it was sitting with its breast down on the stone, its legs not being visible at all. It flew away, and I attached no meaning to its behavour until I saw it again next day, when I began to wonder if there was some cause for the bird's unusual habit of cowering down instead of standing. Keeping careful watch, I soon discovered that the bird had only one leg. Not even a stump of the missing leg was visible. The robin appeared to suffer no inconvenience from the absence of the limb when it flew on to anything that it could grasp with the toes of its one foot, such as the peatrainers; but when it landed on anything uneven like grass, or rough earth, it often staggered and lost its balance. Even on a perch, however, the weight of its body on the one leg appeared to tire the bird, and it would frequently cower down for a rest. It is difficult to understand what kind of accident could remove the bird's leg so completely as to leave no vestige of it visible.—C.

[Mouse-traps are sometimes a source of such trouble. We have known an epidemic of mice in the garden, when they raided the new-sown peas, that was followed by the appearance of several one-legged tits. The explanation was that the gardener had set break-back traps for the mice. Perhaps the robin was a similar victim.—ED.]

#### **DARWIN** GOLF BY BERNARD

#### SPILT MILK

T is not very easy to talk or think about golf in these days. It may seem a little trivial, even indecent. And yet there is one hard and valuable lesson which every golfer has had to try to learn at his game, now particularly applicable to the war. It is, in everyday language, not to cry over spilt milk. The very words of M. Reynaud's frank declaration when he spoke of "incredible errors" have an odd familiarity. How often we have reflected that if we had not made some incredible and about distance earlier in the round the state of the match and absurd mistake earlier in the round the state of the match or of our score would have been very different, and how utterly

or of our score would have been very different, and how utterly futile—nay, more, how utterly destructive—that thought has been!

Golf is a game that gives all too many opportunities for this vain and bitter retrospection, because we have so much time. We cannot, as in a more swiftly moving game, be whirled by present exigencies into forgetting the past. How prone we are to it and how we dread it is shown by the universal prayer for a good start in a medal round—not a brilliant one, which may throw us off our balance, but at least a comparatively steady and blameless one. We know so well that if we begin with a six our thoughts will be ant to recur to it. Even if, despite of a six our thoughts will be apt to recur to it. Even if, despite of it, we reach the turn in a decent score, we shall be inclined to murmur peevishly that it would have been two strokes better if that horrible six had been but the respectable four which we should that horrible six had been but the respectable four which we should have got on any other day in the week. We sigh with relief at St. Andrews when we see our second pitch safely over the burn, because we know that, if we go in that miserable little stream, the two strokes it will probably cost us may haunt us all the way round. O vanity of vanities! And yet only the most strong-minded are proof against it. To take an example from match play, everyone in watching tournaments must have noticed how oddly things fall out when a match goes to the nineteenth hole. A has had what has looked like a winning lead: he has failed to shut and hang the door, and then the holes have begun to slip: shut and bang the door, and then the holes have begun to slip:
B fights with a despairing courage which blots out all regrets,
and A cannot get it out of his head that he ought to have won
long ago. So the match is halved: out they go again, and the inexperienced spectator, seeing A apparently in a state of collapse and B full of pugnacity, thinks that there can now be only one end. On the other hand, the man who has seen many championships retains an open mind, and in fact it is constantly A who wins after all. At last he has rid his bosom of that perilous stuff of retrospection: the last hole of his lead has gone, he has to make a

fresh start, and surprisingly often he now appears a new man transfigured and resolute.

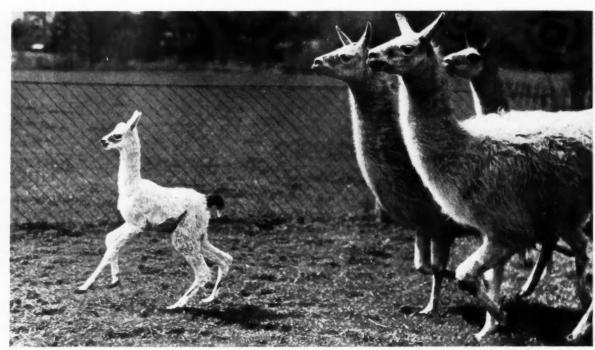
Certain players naturally come to mind who have been notably able to shake themselves free of hideous memories and

All great golfers must possess this quality in some degree or they could never have become great, but there is one in particular of whom everyone must thirk, Walter Hagen. It would be fantastic to say that he enjoyed making mistakes, but he really did seem to enjoy the ensuing problem of making good that mistake with as expell a less as possible. Certainly be wested no thought seem to enjoy the ensuing problem of making good that mistake with as small a loss as possible. Certainly he wasted no thought on why he had made the bad shot or what he ought to have done instead. "There she lies" is the remark traditionally attributed to him. No matter how the ball got there, there it is and the only thing that matters is to get it out again and as well as possible. He was, I think, more terrible when making a few mistakes—and he was seldom faultless—than when playing with complete accuracy. He had, to be sure, the perfect temperament for the kind of golf he played—serene, philosophical and with just the right touch and no more of happy-go-lucky. I can think just the right touch and no more of happy-go-lucky. I can think of another golfer, who had by no means that serenity, and yet of another golfer, who had by no means that serenity, and yet always seemed to me most alarming when he was in some measure of trouble. This was Horace Hutchinson. He had, like Hagen, a genius for skilful recoveries, and any such problem made him concentrate his whole mind. One summer I played many rounds with him at Ashdown Forest, when he was still a very good player but had almost ceased to play in big events. As long as he was going straight down the course I was, comparatively speaking, full of hope, because he was not particularly interested and might make a slack shot: but when he was in the heather I began to be frightened, because then I knew he would try hard and would probably produce some deadly piece of juggling.

Hagen had, I suspect, the power of really forgetting the bad shot, but I can think of other great warriors who rose to the occasion and yet could not forget. J. H. Taylor was never so formidable as when he had emerged from a bad time, but I do not imagine that he forgot it. It may have gone on seething somewhere in the back of his mind, but he would not let it come to the front: by sheer force of character he would bid it avaunt. That is the best that most of us can try to do; to drive, as far as possible, the thought of past calamity out of our heads and never

possible, the thought of past calamity out of our heads and never to indulge in the weakness of "It might have been."

### THE LLAMA



THE FOUR DAYS OLD BABY LLAMA TAKES THE LEAD DURING A GALLOP ROUND THE GROUNDS AT FOXWARREN PARK

HE Pacific coast of South America, the land of the Andes, is full of a wild and rugged beauty. Peru is a country of craggy peaks and snow-covered ridges, with rivers carving their way through the mountains and tumbling over great precipices into the deep, narrow valleys down below. Here, on the mountain plateaux of the Andes, which the Spaniards call "sierras" because of their jagged, saw-like edge, A cousin of the camel, the llama is one of the two domesticated

races of the wild guanaco, which is about the same size, but usually darker in colour.

The other domesticated form of the guanaco is the alpaca, considerably smaller, and bred solely for the sake of its very fine wool, which is sometimes so long that it reaches almost to the ground. From time immemorial, the llama has been bred by the Peruvian, who, long before the introduction of horses and mules, was able to rely upon the unwavering sure-footedness and endurance of the llama, which was capable of travelling for four or five days without water, needing no food beyond an occasional handful of maize. Long before the Spanish conquest of South America in the sixteenth century, enormous numbers of llamas were kept by the ancient Peruvians, who rode them and used them as beasts of The natives also found the female llama indispensable, for

To-day, more than four hundred years have passed since the Spaniards marched into Peru, yet the llama still plays the same integral part in the lives of the people.

Of the Spaniards, Asiatics, negroes and half-castes who together form the population of Peru, the large majority are Indians. The Sierra Indian is a very primitive type, and the centuries have passed by, leaving him almost unchanged, both in character and appearance. He is extremely strong, silent and insensible to emotion. He will stolidly endure hardships, stand up to the coldest weather, and travel for long distances, bearing great weights on his back. His home is a thatched stone hut with a door for its only opening. The life of these Indians is linked very closely with that of the llama. Their meals consist occasionally of dried mutton or salt beef, but more often of llama meat. All day long they drive the pack-trains, steering the great herds of llamas, which carry valuable merchandise, across the plains. They travel all day and all night too, if necessary, and it is a common sight to see one of these drivers, shouting with hoarse cries while following his pack of llamas, climbing rocks and ledges, fording streams, and at night even stopping to sleep in some wild, forsaken spot, regardless of falling snow or terrific hailstorms.

wild, forsaken spot, regardless of falling snow or terrific hailstorms.

After studying the lives of llamas in their native surroundings, and having realised the importance of the work they do there, it is interesting to see them leading a peaceful and inactive life in such a different setting as an English park. And yet, many years ago, the llama was introduced to this country as a menagerie and park enimel. park animal.

I have seen llamas grazing in a quiet, green field bounded

I have seen llamas grazing in a quiet, green field bounded by chestnut and silver birch trees, with Jersey cows and Shetland ponies for their companions. Here, far from the mountains of Peru and Ecuador and the plains of Patagonia, llamas have been able to live contentedly and produce their young. Not long ago I was able to see a baby llama only a few days old. Strangely enough, it was born on Christmas Eve, and nobody a proceed this sweet little greature with its fleery. expected this sweet little creature with its fleecy, snow-white coat and tiny black face to survive the intense cold of the winter. However, all was well and the baby which looked so fragile grew into a strong young llama of which we were very proud.

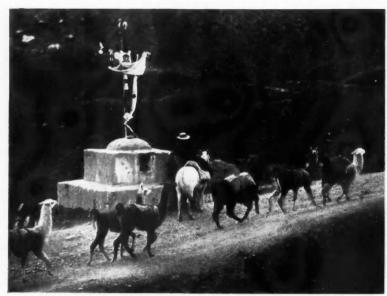
But Hilaire Belloc has something more to say on the subject;

The Llama is a woolly sort of fleecy hairy goat, With an indolent expression and an undulating throat Like an unsuccessful literary man.

And I know the place he lives in (or at least—I think I do)
It is Ecuador, Brazil or Chili—possibly Peru;
You must find it in the Atlas if you can.

The Llama of the Pampasses you never should confound
(In spite of a deceptive similarity of sound)
With the Lhama who is Lord of Turkestan.

For the former is a beautiful and valuable beast, But the latter is not lovable nor useful in the least; And the Ruminant is preferable surely to the Priest Who battens on the woful superstitions of the East, The Mongol of the Monastery of Shan.



A LLAMA PACK TRAIN PASSING A WAYSIDE CROSS IN THE ANDES

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### SOLUTION to No. 541

SPITFIRE CROMER AME E I E RIVULETSMAGNUM CONCEALS SHARED
E G R II S II A II
E ASTANGLIIA
E L M I O G S L PROVIDENCE I P L D K R L E TUSSLE PYRAMIDS A II R A S Q S PEDLAR ARCHDUKE H E C D E II N SODDEN ASHRIDGE

### ACROSS.

- 1. Where, if names mean any thing, brotherly love should prevail (12) 8. "Behold her, single in the
- Yon solitary Highland Lass!
  - and singing by her-self."
- 9. Not a synonym for a flying boat (7)
- 11. Here is ground for changing trainer (7)
  12. The barn should make him an actor (7)
  13. Mrs. Ruff (5)
- 14. "Mill on Dee" (anagr.) (9) 16. "In scarlet" (anagr.) (9)
- 19. Blooming early, but as the poet might say it (5)
  21. Same bag in riddles (7)
- 23. Bend (7)
- 24. The small ship of a larger one (7)
- 25. The first-floor rooms to the ground-floor dweller (7)

### "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 542

A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 542, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the *first post on the morning of Thursday*, *June 20th*, 1940.

> The winner of Crossword No. 540 is Mrs. B. Bentley, Kingsland, 11, Hatherley Court Road, Cheltenham

26. Depression among the Northern Heights, perhaps; but there should not illness (three words, 4, 2, 6).

- 1. I repair for a change to a part of North America (7)
- 2. Copy (7)
- 3. Silvery state (9)
- 4. They are tests, in short (5)5. What to do in the proper formation (7)
- 6. Bestial, perhaps (7)
- 7. Handicap to an author's style? (two words, 7, 5)
- 10. Beyond one there will be no perhaps about it (12)
- 15. Weariness that outgrows a girl (9)
- 17. A British saint is found in country under Italian rule
  (7)
- 18. He gives no thanks: where there's no fire? (7) 19. A proposal negatived (7)
- 20. Does it provide free laundry for the East of England?
- (two words, 3, 4)

  22. The place where you might expect to find old crocks that can't be matched (5)

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"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 542

Address

### THE ESTATE MARKET

#### A SUCCESSFUL SURREY SALE

AVING regard to the current difficulties affecting investment arrangements, the results so far attained in the break-up of the Pierrepont estate, between Hindhead and Farnham, must be considered as exceedingly satisfactory to the vendors. It is also possible to look on the sale as at least equally satisfactory to the many tenats, who have managed to

to look on the sale as at least equally satisfactory to the many tenants who have managed to acquire their holdings of one sort and another, ranging from nice little self-contained residential freeholds of a few acres to fully licensed premises, such as the well known Frensham Pond Hotel.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons, were the

and Sons, were the agents entrusted with the realisation of the estate of 2,660 acres, and they divi-

agents entrusted with the realisation of the estate of 2,660 acres, and they divided it into seventy-six lots. When Mr. Alfred J. Baker (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) entered the rostrum at Farnham he was able to announce that more than twenty lots had been privately sold. After the public competition the sales ihad risen to a total of thirty-seven lots, and the aggregate realisations were well in excess of £47,000. Pierrepont House, the minsion designed by Norman Shaw, R.A., drew bids up to about £10,000, but it was thereupon bought in, as the War Office had requisitioned the minsion and park. Negotiations are in progress for most of the remaining unsold lots.

There were certain necessary stipulations to safeguard the amenities of the various lots, and to admit of would-be bidders securing the most attractive grouping of various interests. But these stipulations, unlike those affecting some properties, were all of a reasonable nature, and probably contributed to the success of the sales. It is unquestionably the fact that sometimes over-cautious vendors are apt to defeat their own purpose of selling a property, by confronting prospective purchasers with involved and minute provisions. It was not so in the case of Pierrepont. The stipulation as to timber (the softwood was valued altogether at nearly £6,000) is worth quoting as a model form:

"The whole of the softwood (Scots fir, larch and poles) having a diameter of 4ins. or over at breast height is reserved from the sale, and the vendor reserves the right for himself or any person authorised by him to enter on any lot for all necessary purposes in connection with the cutting and removing of such trees and poles up to the 31st December, 1943. All reasonable care will be exercised in the cutting and removal of the trees for which the vendor reserves the use of the usual tracks and ways or other necessary means of access and egress, and so far as possible the vendor will make good all damage to gates, fences and buildings caused by the removal of the timber

#### A DIPLOMATIC CENTRE

A DIPLOMATIC CENTRE

THE Consulate-General for Turkey is shortly moving from Lower Sloane Street to No. 18, Cadogan Gardens, Sloane Street, the letting of which has been effected by Mr. Frank D. James (Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices). Sales by the firm include The Mill House, Padworth, near Reading, with Messrs. Rothery and Hudson; Rapkyns, near Horsham, with Messrs. King and Chasemore; Toronto House, Moor Park, near Rickmansworth;

other houses, in Surrey and on the Chiltern Hills; and Tudor Lodge, Haslemere.

Mill House and 394 acres at Bishop's Waltham have been sold by auction by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Frank Stubbs and Son, for £6,687. The latter agents' sales include Southdown House and 94 acres, at Medstead, for £3,950. The Manor Farm, Middle Barton, 126 acres, has changed

Taylor and Sons disposed of 87 acres of pasture in Huish Episcopi for a total of £4,390.



BOUGHTON PLACE, 1,000 acres, at Boughton Monchelsea, near Maidstone, has been purchased by a private investor. Messrs. Ralph Pay and With Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons in the sale. The house dates in part from the fifteenth century, and in the eighteenth century it was held

and in the eighteenth century it was held by the Rider family, one of whom, Sir Thomas, was High Sheriff in 1754. The herd of deer, one of the few remaining in Kent, passes with the freehold. There are half a dozen hop and fruit farms, and, as Hasted says in his as Hasted says in his
"History of Kent,"
"Boughton Place is
most pleasantly
placed, having a rich

most pleasantly placed, having a rich and extensive prospect over the Weald of Kent, and the park is well wooded and watered." There is reason to think that in bygone days some animosity was occasionally shown by the owners of the two Boughtons in Mid-Kent, owing to confusion between the two seats. The other Boughton Place, at Boughton Malherbe, was the home of the Wottons. This estate, too, has just passed through the hands of Mr. Alfred J. Burrows. The fourteenth-century mansion and 414 acres changed hands, as announced in Country Life of December 2nd.

There are many places called Boughton, most of them with a prefix or suffix, and, in the case of the Kent Boughtons, care is necessary to distinguish between them, particularly as to Boughton Monchelsea and Boughton Malherbe, both of which are in Mid-Kent. Another Boughton in Kent is Boughton-under-Blean, between Canterbury and Faversham. The last-named village was the scene just over 100 years ago of the tragical suppression of the fanatical movement headed by an imposter named Thom, who mortally wounded Lieutenant Bennett, the leader of troops that went from Canterbury to disperse the rioters.

A SPANISH HOUSE AT LISS TN a note on the house known as Santa Ana,



SANTA ANA AT LISS

hands for £2,616, through Messrs. Bennett, Sons and Bond, who held the auction at

Sons and Bond, who held the auction at Binbury.

Tornewton House at Torbryan, and 35 acres, have been sold for £2,535 by Messrs. Rendells at Newton Abbott, and they have also sold 44 acres of pasture, arable and woodland for £450. Caves, containing prehistoric weapons and skeletons of the mammoth, were found on this spot some years ago, and many of the finds are deposited in the South Kensington Natural History Museum.

#### THE AUCTION AT STREATLEY

THE AUCTION AT STREATLEY

NEARLY 400 acres of freehold tithe-free land, and the principal part of the village of Streatley, are to be sold at auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Martin and Pole, at Streatley next Wednesday (June 19th). The estate is on the main Oxford-Reading road, ten miles up-river from Reading. Streatley House with 15 acres, illustrated in the particulars, will be one of the many lots. Delightful houses, in grassland along the Thames, and the Swan Hotel, a "free" house, fully licensed, with 2 acres of riverside garden, will be other lots. There are plenty of pleasantly placed small freeholds, and in current conditions it should be easy to buy them, with the prospect of increase in value.

Mr. Philip D: Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., carried out, for the present vendor of Hayes Farm, a Sussex house at Beckley, a noteworthy restoration of the fine old Tudor building. He eliminated disfiguring features of Victorian origin, put an extra floor in under the ample roof, and brought out the beauty of the half-timbering, the old beams and the old fireplaces. The freehold of 143 acres is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

BRISK BIDDING AT COUNTRY

BRISK BIDDING AT COUNTRY AUCTIONS

AUCTIONS

COUNTRY auctions present a striking contrast to those of London properties, for salerooms are well filled and a fair proportion of lots may be confidently expected to change hands. Horkesley Park, 360 acres, was sold at Colchester, under the hammer of Messrs. C. M. Stanford and Son, for £5,900. A Gloucestershire auction, of outlying parts of the Grove estate, was successfully held by Messrs. Ford, Howes and Williams and Messrs. Moses Smith, Luce and Co. at Alveston, when 50 acres at Alveston, known as Forty Acres Farm, made £1,075, and Hill Farm, 94 acres at Itchington, changed hands for £1,950. In the same county Messrs. Young and Howes have sold by auction a farm of 80 acres, in Iron Acton and Yate, for £2,800. At a Somerset sale at Langport, Messrs. R. B. COUNTRY

### A SPANISH HOUSE AT LISS

A SPANISH HOUSE AT LISS IN a note on the house known as Santa Ana, at Liss, between Haslemere and Petersfield, Mr. Frank D. James, the professional head of Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, says: "I have seen and much admire Santa Ana, which was built for Mr. and Mrs. Emmott, my clients, who collected much of the material themselves during a succession of visits to Spain. It is not a copy of any one house but rather a delightful blend of types found in various Spanish Provinces." It is built of brick with cavity walls, and has a rendering of concrete, and the tiles are laid in the Spanish manner. Door-frames, skirtings, dados and so forth are embellished with Spanish tiles, which also form mural panels and floor decorations. Residentially Santa Ana accords with the latest ideals of comfort and luxury, and the grounds of 4 acres command a view from the brow of a hill across many miles of richly wooded valleys. The house and contents are for sale by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices at a moderate price.

hill across many miles of richly wooded valleys. The house and contents are for sale by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices at a moderate price.

Messrs. Fox and Sons announce the sale, immediately after the auction held on June 5th, of 4. Nairn Road, Bournemouth, a house standing in delightful gardens. The price was £2,000. They have also sold 104, Paisley Road, Bournemouth.

The new President of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, Mr. Herbert Arthur Steward (Messrs. Hunt and Steward), has been honorary secretary for over twenty years of the Leander Club, and he is a steward of the Henley Royal Regatta. His firm act as surveyors to some of the chief estates in London, including the Cadogan, the Paddington, and the Hampstead estate of Eton College. Arbiter.



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# FASHION FAIR

### SUMMER CAUSERIE

By ISABEL CRAMPTON

HE Panama hat is coming into its own again this summer, and that is a very good thing, for there are few types of headgear more universally becoming to the Englishwoman. Perhaps it is that the Panama plays up so well to the tailored suit, in which she generally looks her best. Of course, there was a time when its foldableness—

she generally looks her best. Of conthere was a time when its foldableness to coin a word—was the Panama's chief recommendation and conditioned its shape; but the Panama of to-day, as can be seen from the two excellent examples pictured on this page, is a very different matter. These come from Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co. (3, Burlington Gardens, W.1), who have such a very wide and well deserved reputation for this sort of thing. The excellent lines of these two examples of their wares, the up-to-date effect of styles and trimming, and the perfection of finish, are to be seen even in the photographs. That Panamas could be so different in shape would have astonished us a few years ago, and the black and coloured Panamas that are being sold this year would have astonished us even more.

A very interesting recent exhibition of frocks was that staged at the Phœnix
Theatre by the International Wool Secretariat's
Wool Development Department. It was at a matinée in aid of the funds of the Anglo-French Ambulance
Corps. All sorts of well known people helped, and a feature of it was an Anglo-French fashion parade. Thirteen of the leading French dressmakers sent lovely things to be shown, and I was so much struck with the announcement of this feature that I should like to quote part of it: "With the battle heing fought within too miles and constant

I was so much struck with the announcement of I should like to quote part of it: "With the being fought within 100 miles and constant air-raid alarms, Paris carries on! designers, realising the importance stimulating and increasing export trade, have shut out the horrors of war from their minds and have created models to appeal to women living in countries still at peace. A wonderful achievement in mental detachment and one which should bring its own reward, in holding and expanding those markets to which it is essential the Allies should sell." Events have moved since that was written, but rather to stress the argument than to minimise it.

Women will be interested to know that all the Margarets in the country, headed by Princess Margaret, the first contributor, are to join in a great effort to help our soldiers, sailors and airmen. In conjunction with the National Y.M.C.A. War Service, they are putting their pence and pounds together, and Y.M.C.A. huts at home and abroad and Y.M.C.A.s on wheels to carry neighbourly comfort to lonely detachments, will be built and equipped with the result. Each will bear the name of "Margaret." The Y.M.C.A. is already committed to huge expenditure on these services to our splendid men, and it is the intention of the Margarets' Fund to see to it that they can continue to fulfil the many requests made to them on their

behalf. Margarets and their friends who want further information as to the possibilities of organising collections or entertainments in aid of the Fund, or who have contributions to send, should write to Headquarters, Margarets' Fund, 65, Pont Street, S.W.I. Princess Helena Victoria is the Patron.

I have been much interested in a little folder which reached me the other day describing the virtues of "Cyclax" Stockingless Cream (58, South Molton Street, W.I). The argument in its favour is this: many women, and particularly the younger ones, love in hot weather the freedom of bare legs, particularly in the country or by the sea, but by no means all of them like the look of them; there is also the point to be considered that this year one's stockings are not things to be lightly risked on rough walks or bicycling. "Cyclax" Cream, without staining the skin, for it is easily removed with soap and water, colours evenly and does not rub off and gives the effect of sheer silk stockings. A line of eyebrow pencil down the back of the leg, representing the seamwill, it is said, complete the illusion. I had heard long ago of this idea in connection with the stage and this extension of it to private life, made possible by "Cyclax," may be timely.

Strange as many things about this summer and its occupations are, and difficult as it is to devote much time and attention to pleasures, it is still up to those of us who have tennis lawns and swimming pools and other delights to make the greatest possible use of them for the refreshment of the men and women who are fighting and working for the nation.

as well as pleasant exercise, and for such reasons swimming suits and tennis and golf frocks and play suits are being bought just now as much as anything. Messrs. Harvey Nichols (Knightsbridge) devote several pages in their excellent new catalogue to this type of garment, and their designs are very good. Another new catalogue—and how nice it is to get a small catalogue in one's post in these days and be reminded of all the good things that still go on in spite of wars and rumours of wars—is from Messrs. Gorringe (Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.I). Very good and cheap leather goods, shoes and bags are offered, cool summer corsetry at most reasonable prices, blouses, and the new smart jersey jackets are among the interesting things shown. This is, too, a very good shop for cutlery and plate and furnishing materials, tennis rackets too in all the best makes, and new "notions," such as very practical food covers in cellulose material.

The prettier and gayer such gatherings are the greater their effect in giving mental change

'The very attractive coat and ensemble in lily leaf green wool which were shownin "Fashion Fair" in the Summer Number should have been attributed in the caption, as they were in the accompanying article, to Madame Barri, 35, Grosvenor Street, W.I.

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